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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST  
November 6, 1965

11



## THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 184.

November 6, 1965

No. 4473

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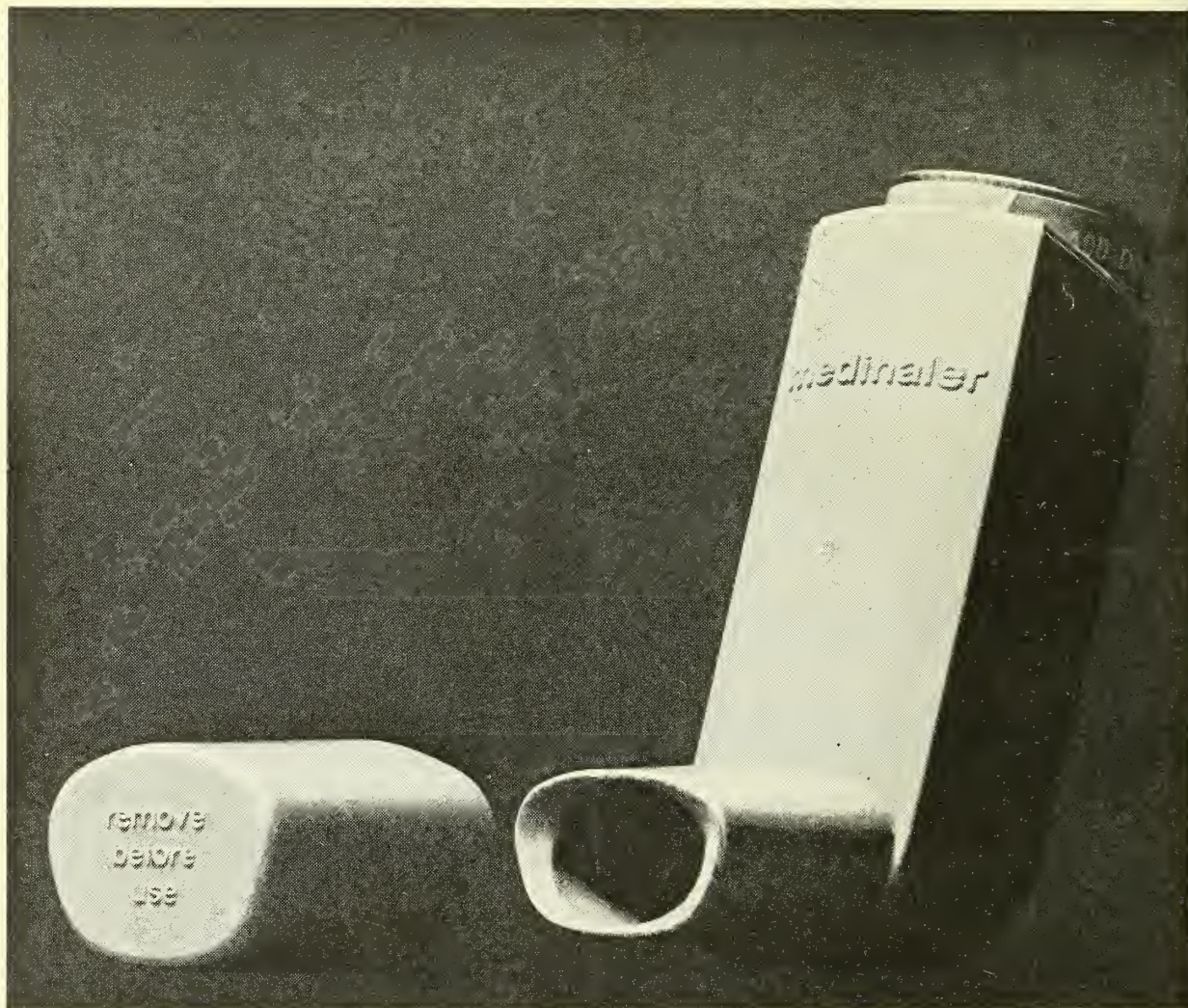
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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184.

NOVEMBER 6, 1965

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## Pharmacists' Salaries SOCIETY TO CARRY OUT A SURVEY

AN income and occupational survey is to be carried out among its members by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The Council agreed to a recommendation of the Organisation Committee on November 3 that the survey should be undertaken at an estimated cost of £2,120. Mr. R. Dickinson, presenting the minutes of the Committee, said that information on salaries was necessary to bring up-to-date the information obtained through the manpower survey of three years ago. There was every likelihood that the proportion of women had increased over the period and plans for the future intake of the schools of pharmacy would depend upon the information received. Only income from pharmacy would be considered. Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary) said that the necessary forms could go out in January 1956 and the replies could be processed before the end of February. No names would be used. Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe said that a salary survey was carried out by the Royal Institute of Chemistry about every two years and had proved exceedingly valuable to employees and employers in negotiations.

## Drugs of Dependence

### INTERNATIONAL CONTROL PROPOSED

SEVERAL hundred tranquillisers and stimulants still freely available in some countries will become obtainable on prescription only if the 124 member Governments of the World Health Organisation apply recommendations drawn up by its Expert Committee on Dependence-producing Drugs, states a correspondent in *The Times* on November 2. It is emphasised that strict measures on a world-wide scale are essential because national efforts to control the use of those potentially dangerous drugs are being defeated by their entering countries from abroad. The six measures proposed by the Committee are availability on medical prescription only; full accounting of all transactions from manufacture to retail distribution; licensing of all producers; limitation of trade to authorised persons; prohibition of non-authorised possession; and the establishment of an import-export authorisation system. The control system would differ from that applied to Dangerous Drugs only in that no accounting to an international agency is contemplated. Continu-

ous surveillance is necessary because new drugs with habit-forming properties are continually being put on the market. The report points out that it has become impossible to maintain a single definition for all forms of drug addiction and habituation. A feature common to those conditions, as well as to the abuse of drugs, is dependence, psychic or physical or both, of an individual on a chemical agent. For more accurate definition, therefore, the use of terms such as "drug dependence of morphine type," and "drug dependence of barbiturate type" is advocated.

## U.S. Cyclizines Warning

### RISK OF TERATOGENIC EFFECTS

UNDER a recent ruling by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, all products that contain meclizine, cyclizine or chlorcyclizine must now carry in the United States a warning label stating that they might be injurious to unborn babies. Products containing any of the three drugs and distributed for prescription by doctors must bear a statement that their effectiveness for the prevention or treatment of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy has not been established. Commenting on the American move Burroughs Wellcome & Co., manufacturers of a British travel-sickness remedy containing cyclizine hydrochloride, point out that there has never been any clinical evidence that cyclizine was a cause of congenital deformities but that, on the contrary, a recent controlled study in Australia showed no greater incidence of deformities in the babies of women who had been treated for nausea of pregnancy with cyclizine hydrochloride than of those treated solely by diet. "The real value of animal tests in assessing the teratogenicity of a drug is debatable," they say. "Most drugs (for example aspirin, insulin, penicillin) if given in sufficiently large dosage, will produce deformities in some species of animals. In the present scanty state of knowledge of the subject, the proper course is to bear in mind that a woman who may be pregnant should never take any drug except under medical supervision."

## Dentists' Worries

ONLY 2 PER CENT. SATISFIED WITH N.H.S. ONLY one dentist in every fifty is satisfied with conditions of work under the National Health Service according to a survey, "Dentists and the National Health Service" published by the British Dental Association (price 2s. 6d.). Over 8,000 dentists of the 12,000 in practice in the N.H.S. in Great Britain replied to a questionnaire sent out in the spring. The information emerging is being used in drawing up the Association's submissions to the Review Body for the next triennial review. It will also be used to formulate proposals for the revision of the conditions within the General Dental Services, which the profession hopes to place before the Ministry early next year. Main conclusion was that, on the whole, the profession were not so much dissatisfied with the level of their remuneration as with the system determining its amount. Dentists also desire a change in the system that yields high earnings towards the start of their career but falling steeply later. The situation within the health service is such that the majority of dentists would resign from the Service if requested. Amongst the suggestions for reform put forward by members were more clinical freedom with less administrative restrictions, help for older dentists,



REMINDERS OF HOME: Mr. Chan-Po Lam, a pharmacist from Queen Mary's Hospital, Hong Kong, at present working at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, Kent, being shown by Mr. A. Davis (of the overseas division, the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) some coloured illustrations of Chinese deities that were exhibited at the World Fair at St. Louis, U.S.A., 1954, and are now at the Wellcome Historical Medical Library, London.



financial recognition of skill and experience, better fees for advanced treatment and holiday and sickness pay.

## Retail Training Board

"NOT A VIABLE PROPOSITION"

THE Multiple Shops Federation does not consider the proposed Industrial Training Board for Distribution a "viable" proposition and suggests that at the least the whole project should be postponed for further consideration. The Federation points out that the administration costs of such a board would be excessive. At a minimum, over 100,000 retailers would have to be registered and levied. Their arrangements for training would then have to be inspected and individually assessed for grant. The staff required for that task would be large, "and it is not clear where people competent to do the work would be found." The Federation suggests that the main opportunity for prolonged systematic training in the trade is in training for management. It does not consider that a board covering distribution as a whole would be an economic means of sponsoring that kind of training.

## Baby Foods

LITTLE NUTRITIONAL DIFFERENCE

AN article in the November issue of *Which?* (published by Consumer's Association) concludes that there are "almost no important nutritional differences" between Gerber, Heinz, Robinson's Instant Foods and Trufood baby foods. "They are as nutritious as, and may be cheaper and more convenient than home-prepared ones." Gerber and Robinson's Instant foods

have appeared on the market since a previous review in the magazine in February 1963, and some Trufood varieties with added vitamin C have been introduced. Of the new Trufood products it is said "we do not think there is any point in paying extra . . . just because they have added vitamin C," because a baby under a year can get its requirements from Ministry of Health orange juice. Little fat was found in any of the varieties tested, and the amount of protein from strained food was small. None of the Gerber or Robinson's varieties tested proved a useful source of iron though they were usually similar in fat, protein and carbohydrate content to home-made equivalents.

## Hospital Students

NEW SALARY RATES AGREED

THE Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee C has reached agreement on the salary of post-graduate pharmaceutical students. As from April 1, 1965, students are being paid £725 a year. Advance copy circulars are being distributed so soon as practicable, but it is pointed out that employing authorities are unable to make payment until they have been received.

## Marketing of Medicines

A WORLD ORGANISATION SUGGESTED

THE Australian Federal Minister for Health (Mr. R. W. C. Swartz), stated in London on October 18 that pharmaceutical manufacturers should set up a world organisation to help in the better marketing of drugs. He said that the number of Government national health schemes was increasing and

pharmaceutical manufacturers should have a representative body to negotiate on a worldwide basis. The Australian Government now had to talk to representatives of pharmaceutical firms in each of the manufacturing countries if they wanted to discuss marketing costs and supply. The Minister is visiting Britain, Switzerland and the United States.

## Statutory Committee

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on November 18 at 11 a.m. to consider information and evidence from which it appears that:—1. A member of the Society has been convicted of an offence under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; 2. To consider the decision to be given in an inquiry adjourned from October 1.

## Import Duty Drawbacks

CHANGES IN NEW TREASURY ORDER

THE Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 8) Order 1965, published as S.I. No. 1965, 1832, provides (among other things) for the allowance of drawback of import duty on the exportation of certain imported glass bottles incorporated in complete feeding bottles for infants and for dextrins and certain modified starches and starch adhesives manufactured from imported maize starch or milo starch. It also revokes the provision for drawback of import duty on the exportation of certain exposed cinematograph film manufactured from specified imported unexposed film entered to Customs or delivered from bonded warehouse before October 31.

## IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

## Move to Stabilise Prices

NO INCREASE WITHOUT NOTICE

THE Eire Prices (Amendment) Act, 1965, Prices Stabilisation Order, 1965, lays down that, from October 27, manufacturers of certain classes of goods may not increase the price of a product without giving three months' advance notice to the Minister for Industry and Commerce. Importers or wholesalers must give three months' advance notice to the Minister before increasing margin on any goods included in a schedule to the Order. Among goods mentioned in the schedule are sweets, chocolates and sugar confectionery; intoxicating liquors; soft drinks; pottery, china and earthen and plastic ware; glassware; brushes; soap and detergents; tooth-pastes; toilet paper; razor blades; cosmetics; drugs and medicines; artificial fertilisers; sacks, bags and containers of all descriptions; and precision measuring instruments.

## IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during July numbered 657,962 (442,417 forms). Total cost was £395,259, an average of 144.18d. per prescription.

## A COMPANY/UNION AGREEMENT

Industrial relations "on a new basis" at Ilford

AFTER many months of discussion, Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, has signed an "Agreement of Principle" with the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, placing the relationship between employee, Union and employer, on a new basis. The Agreement will, it is believed, enable all concerned to work even more effectively together than before and is seen by Messrs. Ilford as—"A possible breakthrough in the control of industrial behaviour."

Under the Agreement (known as the Preliminary Agreement) the company accepts the principle of 100 per cent. trade unionism in its factories; whilst the Union accepts a broad positive role, "much wider than the traditional negotiations on wages and conditions." The scheme calls for personal statements from each of some 2,000 Union members, who must unreservedly agree to abide by Union rules and Union/Company Agreements. At the same time it is made clear that, should the undertaking at any time be broken, Messrs. Ilford can terminate the whole of the basic Agreement. The Preliminary Agreement will come into effect only when all signed statements have been collected by the union and handed to the company, for which a three-months period is allowed. The Union

agrees that its members, particularly its shop stewards, will work with the company in certain specified fields such as safety, security and productivity. It is also agreed that the company's wage structure must be based on job evaluation. Should additional payments for particular groups of employees be considered desirable for any other reasons, they may only be discussed if there is complete mutual agreement that they will be recognised as duly authenticated local differentials.

The "Final Agreement," which will be signed on receipt of members' personal statements, will:—(i) put the Preliminary Agreement into effect; and (ii) define the mechanisms for the implementation of 100 per cent. trade unionism. Membership of the Union will be made compulsory for all new factory employees after the signing of the Final Agreement, and for all employees who were members at the signing of the Agreement. Should a member be likely to be expelled by the Union, management's agreement is required "not to be unreasonably withheld" before the expulsion is carried out and the individual loses his or her employment as a result. If the person is expelled from the Union without such agreement, he or she may remain employed.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE closing date for applications for the Merck Sharp & Dohme international fellowships in clinical pharmacology (sec C. & D., October 9, p. 356), has been extended to November 15.

THE Advertising Standards Authority has ruled that advertisements for pregnancy testing should not be accepted in the general Press; they should be restricted to the medical Press.

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) has appointed Dr. R. M. Shaw, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., a Senior Principal Medical Officer, to be Deputy Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry on the transfer of Dr. D. Thomson, C.B., M.D., D.P.H., to take up appointment as Treasury Medical Adviser.

PRODUCTS accepted for the Design Index of the Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, in September 1965, included a professional photographer's tripod and case by Benbo Products, 25 Old Milton Road, New Milton, Hants, and the Aldis TK 300 slide projector by the Rank Organisation, Woodger Road, London, W.12.

THE Ministry of Health has circulated to Executive Councils copies of leaflet N.A.T.S.(66)1 describing the arrangements to be made in 1966 for the filling of training posts in hospital administration under the National Administration Training Scheme. The posts, forty-six in all, are open to suitably qualified candidates both within and outside the National Health Service who wish to make hospital administration their career.

"THERE is at present no positive evidence that any agricultural chemical now in use as a pesticide in this country has induced cancer in man" Mr. Frederick Peart, M.P. (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) said in a speech he made on October 30 to a National Union of Agricultural Workers' conference in York when he explained the protection provided under the Ministry's Pesticides Safety Precaution Scheme.

LOCAL herbal, mineral or other medicines reputed to be of value in the treatment of diabetes should be thoroughly investigated, says a World Health Organisation expert committee on diabetes mellitus in a report now published in booklet form (Technical report series, no. 310; H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.). The report reviews the causes, prevention and control of diabetes and the employment of diabetics, making recommendations for international and national action in those spheres.

ACCIDENTS due to gassing by carbon monoxide account for about one-third of all cases of gassing and more than half the fatal cases that occur on factory premises, states a Ministry of Labour booklet on "Carbon Monoxide Poisoning—Causes and Prevention" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). The booklet is one of the new series designed to give information and advice about the best practices in safety, health and welfare in industrial and other employment.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

*Home hazards*

The Scottish Health Services Council, at the instance of its Standing Medical and Standing Pharmaceutical Committees, has issued a warning to members of the public (p. 431) of the "inescapable responsibility" in relation to medicines and poisons in the home. The hazard is a serious one, but only one of many that conspire to make the average house something less than the haven of safety it should—and could—be. A number of such risks come readily to mind. Fire, from a large variety of causes (not least the joyous abandon of the home handyman electrician); the polished floor, with loose rugs on top; gas taps not properly turned off, and a host of other things which for years cause no thought until an accident happens. (A lady of eighty recently complained that she could not understand how she had broken her leg—she was only papering the ceiling. . . .) Naturally the Standing Committees referred to confined themselves to their own particular field, and they were right in stressing the angle of personal responsibility, while at the same time seeking to find ways in which they themselves could help. Labels bearing some kind of warning suggest one way of drawing public attention to the need for care, though it might be difficult to formulate a wording that would not create alarm and despondency, perhaps making people afraid to take their medicine. Alternatively it might give the despondent a hint which they should not have. One is frequently forced to wonder how much public notice is taken of the words "Caution—it is dangerous to exceed the stated dose." Obviously it is necessary to fine some additional ways of bringing the lesson home—"by all suitable means, including television," as the report says. In that regard it is impossible to overlook the influence of the verbal warning of the pharmacist himself, who is in direct contact with the consumer or some member of the family at the moment the substance changes hands. Such advice is part of the professional duty of the expert on drugs, a claim frequently made by, if not on behalf of, the pharmacist. He is in the best possible position to impress on his customer the need for care and for treating medicines with respect.

*Large quantities*

The report referred to above wisely suggests that "medical undergraduates should be taught, and doctors periodically reminded, that potentially harmful preparations should be prescribed with caution and in reasonably limited amounts according to the particular circumstances of the case, and that patients receiving them need supervision." It has been argued by some that, potentially, twenty-four tablets of phenobarbitone are as lethal as, say, 200. That may be true, but the report answers the argument when it reminds doctors that the patients receiving them need supervision. The larger the quantities prescribed, the less supervision there tends to be, and experience in recent years suggests that the prescription for limited amounts is now a rare bird indeed. There are several possible reasons for the practice of prescribing large quantities, some not unconnected with the busy surgeries and the method of remuneration of the doctor. There has also been pressure brought to bear by the patient himself. A further factor influencing both was the prescription levy, which must have been responsible for a vast accumulation of unused surpluses that constitute another of the hazards of which the committees took note.

*Irish News*

The reports from Cork suggest that the conference recently held there was an outstanding success, and I think the pharmacists in Eire were wise to experiment with a new venue for the occasion. There is no doubt that the peripatetic habits of the British Pharmaceutical Conference stimulate local as well as national interest among pharmacists, and lay interest in the profession is also aroused by local reporting of the event. It seems that the problems in Eire are not unlike our own in many respects, but on the educational side the Republican Government does not yet appear to appreciate its responsibilities.



## EIRE IMPOSES IMPORT LEVY

### 10 per cent. on many finished goods

THE Irish Republic imposed an import levy on certain "non-essential finished consumer goods" as from November 1. Goods from Britain and Canada in Schedule I of the Order are to be charged 10 per cent. and from other countries, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Those in Schedule 2 are charged at 15 per cent. The levy which has been imposed to counteract a deteriorating balance of payments situation is expected to be lifted on March 31, 1966. Among the items subject to the levy are:

#### SCHEDULE 1

Sugar confectionery.  
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except diabetic chocolate).  
Beverages containing blackcurrant juice or an extract of blackcurrants.  
Vinegar.  
Medicated wines.  
Shaving creams, shampoos and other miscellaneous toilet preparations.  
Soaps and detergents.  
Photographic film rolls (other than cine film)

and sensitised paper not for professional use.  
Footwear.  
Glass containers, with certain exceptions, glass stoppers.  
Glassware.  
Cutting heads and blades for electric shavers.  
Razors.  
Electric shavers and hair dryers.  
Certain cameras, enlargers and lenses.  
Brushes (except machine parts).  
Non-woven powder-puffs.  
Vacuum vessels other than flasks.

#### SCHEDULE 2

Biscuits and rusks, unsweetened; spa waters, natural and artificial; aerated waters.  
Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit and vegetable juices and beverages containing blackcurrant juice or extracts or essences of blackcurrants).  
Ethyl alcohol.  
Aqueous distillates and solutions of essential oils put up as perfumery or toilet preparations.  
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.  
Elastic stockings, not knitted.  
Glass carboys.  
Safety razor blades.  
Vacuum flasks.

## TRADE UNIONISTS AND THE INDUSTRY

### Memorandum of evidence to the Sainsbury committee

THAT the present voluntary price regulation scheme for drugs should be amended and research expenditure further investigated, and that the Government should take over responsibility for disseminating information on drugs are recommendations included in evidence submitted to the committee of Inquiry into the Drug Industry (the "Sainsbury" committee) by the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

The council is concerned to draw attention to the aspects on which it—and, as it alleges, the public—"feel disquiet." It argues the case for making the United Kingdom drug industry publicly accountable on the grounds that private industry's concern with return on capital invested conflicts with the nation's need for safe cheap drugs. The amendment the council suggests to the current price regulation scheme would give precedence as criterion where possible to the price of an unbranded standard equivalent (though the general council recognises that the proportion of drugs affected would represent only about 2½ per cent. of the total National Health Service drug bill). The period in which drugs are exempt from price regulation (four years for patented products or products involving substantial research, two years for other products) is recommended to be abolished, though allowance for substantial and original research costs should, the council considers, continue to be made in agreeing a fair and reasonable price. Doubts are expressed whether such changes would alone be control enough since "reports of the Committee on Public Accounts have shown that voluntary price control is ineffective." Profit and dividend records of drug firms "indicate that there is scope for further price reductions. For example, the trading profits of the Beecham Group rose from £4.4 millions in 1956 to £13.8 millions in 1965, and dividends paid on capital (adjusted for bonus

issues) by 250 per cent. In the same period Boots Pure Drug profits rose from £6 millions to £19 millions, and the increase in dividends on Ordinary capital (adjusted) was well over 200 per cent."

On research costs, the council's memorandum says that, "while there can be no doubt of the vital importance to the community of research into discovering and developing new drugs, it would be wrong to allow drug firms to levy high prices, protected by patents, on the basis of research and cost arguments that are not substantiated in public. The existence of patent monopoly in the United Kingdom drug market creates a situation in which the N.H.S. is faced with virtually an open-ended commitment to pay what the industry requires to cover its costs. It is clearly necessary for the Committee to obtain full details of all research expenditure in order to determine exactly what proportion basic research forms of total research spending." Expenditure on basic research should be distinguished from expenditure on application and development, including pilot manufacture, and from expenditure on developing minor modifications in or different methods of producing existing drugs.

More detailed information of the cost structure of drug firms should, it is urged, be available to the public, to enable an informed and balanced assessment to be made of the reasonableness of prices and profit margins. The council assumes that the Sainsbury committee will secure from companies in the industry information about the influence of interlocking ownership on the pricing of materials, the methods of allocating overhead costs between different products and the proportions of total costs accounted for by manufacturing, selling, advertising and promotion. "This information, moreover, should be collected and published regu-

larly by the Ministry of Health."

The influence of American and other foreign drug firms is blamed for the sales promotion techniques operated by some drug companies, mainly in the promotion of "ethical" drugs. The heavy expenditure "appears to add unnecessarily to the nation's drug bill." The industry's opinion that "the marketing of a prescription medicine must not only be accompanied by an announcement of its availability but be followed at regular intervals by reminders and fresh information on its properties and uses" is not shared by the council, which considers that that function should not be undertaken by the drug manufacturers themselves. "A doctor's first duty is to his patient, and the continuous and excessive pressure of advertising could exercise an undesirable influence on prescribing."

The council considers that the Ministry of Health should have the responsibility of providing a centralised information service, through which doctors would receive information about new drugs and their applications and that where necessary, the Ministry should undertake the testing of drugs. "Such a service would be less costly than the present system and would lessen doctors' dependence on manufacturers for information about new drugs by drawing attention to non-proprietary equivalents where those are available. As a corollary, the Ministry, in calculating the price of a drug, should disallow all expenditure on sales promotion directed specifically to the medical profession except that which is incurred in dealing with specific requests for information from doctors and other. This should lead to reductions in the prices of drugs and in prescription costs."

Patent protection is declared to have been clearly one factor in maintaining high prices, and for that reason the action of the Ministry of Health in importing cheaper supplies of certain drugs is fully supported. Against the industry's argument that, unless the existing patent protection is strengthened, less money will be spent on research, the council says the industry should recognise that that is a dangerous argument. "If expenditure on research were threatened by a decision based on the needs of the community to weaken the degree of patent protection, the answer would lie, not in reinforcing patent protection, but in action by the State to ensure that the necessary research was undertaken. This could involve the acquisition of one or more of the existing firms, the establishment of publicly owned research and manufacturing units which would compete directly with the private owned firms, or participation by the State, by means of shareholdings, major firms in the industry."

#### A Company Replies

The Boots organisation issued a reply to the published T.U.C. statement. It contradicts the statement that Boots Pure Drug profits rose from £6 millions to £19 millions and points out that Boots profits last year before tax amounted to £13,932,000, and not £19 millions as stated. It adds "Most of Boots' profits are derived from the



ordinary retail business, which is outside the terms of reference of the Sainsbury Committee. . . . The true position is that the supplies of Boots' medical products to the National Health Service — which is really the

field with which the Sainsbury Committee is concerned — amount to less than 2 per cent. of the company's total turnover and contribute one half of 1 per cent. of the total profit, or well under £100,000."

## TRUE COST OF HOLDING STOCK

### Discussions at Institute of Pharmacy Management conference

NOT only the monetary value of investment in stock but also the cost of its retention and servicing needed to be borne in mind when considering stock problems, said Mr. J. E. Jensen at the London regional meeting of the Institute of Pharmacy Management, recently. Speaking on "Stock Problems and Profits," Mr. Jensen stressed the need for a correct attitude of mind in pharmacists to stock problems. Although appearing as a capital item in the balance sheet, the true cost of holding essential stock, he said, should be measured in terms of profit lost on alternative items that could otherwise have been purchased with that capital. Effective stock control did more than conserve capital, it led to greater efficiency, which in turn meant improved staff relationships and greater customer appreciation. Buying policy must be closely linked with planned stock control, said Mr. Jensen. In his view many pharmacists would be well advised to purchase more selectively, rather than be tempted to accept higher gross margins that might well result in lower profitability. In the ensuing discussion criticisms that wholesalers were becoming reluctant to stock a comprehensive range of products were made. Mr. Jensen pointed out that changes taking place in the field of retail distribution affected wholesalers similarly and

added, "if retail pharmacy was to rely on a comprehensive and effective service from wholesalers it would have to give them full and active support. Frequent deliveries of small consignments urgently required constituted a financial drain on the wholesaler, who unfortunately had to operate with small and restricted profit margins." Replying to a question on the meaning of "studying the market in order to assess local demands," the speaker advocated that every type of information should be closely studied, such as population statistics including percentage of old-age pensioners and children, the location of bus stops, car parks, and whether an external shop sign would be an advantage. The amount of stock a pharmacy should hold depended to a large extent on the availability of capital, on buying policy and on local demand. Mr. H. W. Toms (director and secretary, Institute of Pharmacy Management) then gave a progress report of the work done by the Institute, and suggested that residential study courses could be arranged shortly, together with a conducted overseas study tour. The proposals were received enthusiastically by members, who inquired also whether the Institute would be prepared to organise local study groups. The secretary undertook to bring those matters to the notice of the Council.

The general experience of fire authorities was that few premises were found on first inspection to be entirely satisfactory. Several reported inadequate standards of fire-fighting equipment, fire alarms and means of escape — especially in older buildings. "That, however, may be due to the fact that authorities have devoted a large part of their attention to premises where improvement was most urgently needed."

## SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT

### October Executive meeting

MR. A. COWAN (chairman of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department) welcomed Mr. A. Aldington (the Society's vice-president) to his first meeting of the Executive, in Edinburgh, on October 20.

Confirming a letter of resignation, Mr. J. MACPHERSON announced that he was shortly taking up a post in Zambia, and thanked the Executive for many kindnesses during his four-and-a-half years' membership. He also thanked the staff for help given to him as secretary of the Northern Scottish Branch. THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Macpherson for the great services he had rendered to pharmacy in Scotland. Mr. Graham Calder (chief pharmacist, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary) was unanimously co-opted until June 1967 to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Macpherson's retirement.

Returns from the Scottish schools of pharmacy were reported as showing enrolments for the 1965-66 session as:—

	Aberdeen	Glasgow
First year (or Entrance) ...	21(32)	74(63)
Second year ...	36(21)	53(46)
Third year ...	17(15)	46(29)
Fourth year ...	11(16)	32(25)
Degree 40 (41 Entrance)		
Degree 38 (46 Ph.C.)		
Ph.C. 42 (26)		
Ph.C. 25 (28)		

Figures in brackets are figures for Session 1964-65.

Seven applicants had been refused admission to the second year of the course at Aberdeen owing to lack of accommodation. It was announced that the name of the college in Aberdeen had recently been changed to Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology.

Following a discussion on the training of Assistants in Dispensing with reference to the Industrial Training Act it was agreed that the Society should take part in any scheme for the training of assistants who were to be engaged in dispensing and the sale of medicines.

The Government's proposals for the alteration in the Shops Act had previously been circulated. It was agreed that no comment was necessary on the main proposal that would affect pharmacy.

It was agreed to submit names to the five Regional Hospital Boards for possible appointment to Boards of Management.

It was agreed to send a letter to the Secretary of State for Scotland protesting against any intention of increasing dispensing by doctors as envisaged in the "Doctors' Charter."

## SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT

### First report by Minister of Labour

THE Minister of Labour's first report on the working of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s.), deals with the seventeen months from the time the Bill received the Royal Assent to the end of 1964. The Act is estimated to cover nearly a million premises and over eight million employees.

The Minister's report outlines the administrative arrangements that had to be made before the Act could be brought into force, and summarises the findings of the enforcement authorities during the first five months of its operation. It finds that the standards laid down in the Act have not been found impracticable, and that requirements have been implemented without too much difficulty.

Standards of cleanliness and other working conditions were generally higher in shops that were already subject to inspection under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1950. Multiple firms generally provided better facilities than those of the small shop owner. About offices it was difficult to generalise, since some authorities reported them as the best and others as the worst of the premises they had inspected. Some premises, "particularly

rooms out of sight of the public," were found lacking in cleanliness.

Ventilation was found considerably better in offices than in shops. In many instances thermometers were not provided as required by the legislation.

Lighting standards in offices varied widely; in shops it was good in sales areas. Complaints had been made about standards of cleanliness in some sanitary conveniences and about the lack of proper washing facilities. Few problems arose about the provision of drinking water. In many premises no first-aid box was provided. Where they were to be found many lacked prescribed contents. Several authorities commented on the fact that, while first-aid equipment provided under section 17 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations included waterproof dressings and antiseptics, they were not required under the Offices, Shops, Railway Premises Act. In some instances suppliers of first-aid kits had not taken into account the additional material prescribed under the Act, nor provided first-aid cases capable of holding anything more than the items specified. Shops found difficulty, therefore, in complying with both sets of requirements.



## LEGAL REPORTS

### Sold Prescribed Tablets

A MOTHER of six children who obtained tablets on prescription from her doctor and sold them to another woman appeared at Birkenhead magistrates court on October 27. She was Mrs. Agnes Wood, Woodchurch, Birkenhead, who, after pleading guilty, was fined £25 on each of three charges of unlawfully selling Drinamyl tablets. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting, said the offences came to light following police inquiries. A doctor had been prescribing the tablets for Mrs. Wood, who when questioned by the officer, said she had been asked by a woman whose name she was not prepared to disclose to get the tablets from her doctor. The woman had said she wanted them for her sister in Manchester. At first she used to give the prescriptions to the woman, who gave her a shilling for each tablet. The woman told her she was getting twice that much for them. Mrs. Wood said she had been doing it for some months and had had about £20 for the tablets she had sold. A police officer said it had not been possible for him to find out exactly how many prescriptions had been obtained by Mrs. Wood, but in a period of a few months it amounted to more than 1,000. Mrs. Wood told the magistrates she had never taken any of the tablets herself.

## COMPANY NEWS

**MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.**—Mr. J. M. Kershaw has resigned from the company on his assignment as managing director of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd.

**GOLDEN, LTD.**—Mr. H. C. W. Dally has been appointed chairman. He will combine the duties with those of managing director, a post he has held jointly with Mr. P. G. Laurenson for several years. Mr. G. S. Laurenson is retiring from the chairmanship [corrected note].

**WILLOWS FRANCIS, LTD.**—Mr. A. N. McNamara, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., was recently appointed managing director of the company following the resignation of Mr. T. F. C. Shailer. Mr. McNamara has been technical director of the company since 1954 and general manager of the London branch since 1949.

**FISONS, LTD.**—The annual report for the year ended June 30 by the chairman (Lord Netherthorpe), mentions that group sales increased by 32 per cent. and home trading by 12.5 per cent. compared with the year previous. Dealing with Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., the chairman states that the year saw the successful integration of the group's pharmaceutical and associated activities and the company were now in a stronger competitive position and the potential for further expansion established. Several new toiletry and proprietary products now in an advanced stage of development "should be introduced in the next few months." On Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Lord Netherthorpe says that they "did not have an easy year and although turnover increased slightly, profits fell." [For

**RETIREMENT PRESENTATION:** Mr. W. E. Naylor receives from Mr. W. A. Kinneir a presentation from colleagues on his retirement as sales director of Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull, after forty-four years with the company. At left of picture is Mr. B. Sparling and at right Mr. Norman Harrison.



financial statement see *C. & D.*, October 16, p. 385.] — An issue to Ordinary stockholders of £10 millions 6½ per cent. convertible unsecured loan stock 1985-90 was underwritten on November 1. Provisional allotments of convertible stock will be made to Ordinary stockholders at the rate of £16 nominal for every 25 Ordinary stock units of £1 each held on October 18. The new stock is being issued at par with £25 per cent. payable on November 25 and the balance on March 16, 1966.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**ARNOLD M. GEE, LTD.**, have acquired the business of Wilfred E. Dale, Ltd., 27 Market Place, Andover, Hants.

**DOLLOND & NEWCOMBE, LTD.**, are closing their photographic shop at 63 Abington Street, Northampton, as a result of the transfer of the lease at the end of the current clearance sale.

**DISTILLERS CO., LTD.**, state that organisational changes in the past two or three years have resulted in the integration of the Methylating Co., Ltd., into the D.C.L. industrial solvents division structure. The process of integration has now been carried a stage further, in that the Methylating Co. will function as one of three operating departments of the industrial solvents division and will in future be responsible for the sales of all bulk and drum quantities of solvents manufactured by that division. Mr. L. A. Creasey (formerly managing director of the company), who has retired, has been succeeded by Viscount Southwell as general manager. The company retains its own sales force, with Mr. P. F. Fossey as general sales manager. The other two operating units are the general chemicals and fine chemicals departments. Mr. E. W. C. Clutterbuck becomes commercial manager and Mr. J. C. Browning general sales manager of the general chemicals department, and Mr. D. J. G. Long becomes commercial manager of the fine chemicals department.

### Appointments

**MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, LTD.**, Aberdeen, have appointed Mr. K. J. Hillman their export manager in succession to the late Mr. R. B. Coutts.

**G. D. SEARLE & CO., LTD.**, High Wycombe, Bucks, have appointed Mr. P. J. McGleenan, M.P.S.I., area manager in Cheshire. Mr. McGleenan was

previously medical representative for the company in Eire.

**EUCRYL, LTD.**, 7 Osekley Road, Southampton, Hants, have appointed Mr. J. E. Pepper their divisional sales manager, toiletries division, and Mr. D. Barry, manager, pharmaceutical division. New representatives appointed to the toiletries division are Messrs. W. Pope (Wales and Midlands), J. Freeman (East London and East Anglia) and R. E. Doak (S.E. London, Kent and Sussex). Representatives appointed to the pharmaceutical division are Messrs. K. E. Hutchins (Home Counties), and P. Watkins (W. London and Surrey) and Mrs. K. J. Jarvis (E. Midlands). The reorganisation does not affect Northern Ireland, where a new representative, Mr. D. M. Kerr, has been appointed to handle all Eucryl business.

## DEATHS

**ANDREW.**—On October 26. Mr. George Oliphant Andrew, M.P.S., 16 Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh, 10. Mr. Andrew qualified in 1908.

**BOULDING.**—On October 15. Mr. Sidney Warren Boulding, M.P.S., Reculver Road, Herne Bay, Kent. Mr. Boulding qualified in 1923 and was for many years in business at 731 Dunstable Road, Luton.

**BOWEN.**—Recently. Mr. James E. Bowen, F.P.S., 15 Oakhill Road, Aberdeen, aged seventy-one. Mr. Bowen, who was head of the pharmacy department of Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen for twenty-five years, retired seven years ago. Mr. Bowen, a Welshman, was educated at Bangor University and qualified in 1916. He was formerly senior lecturer at Birmingham Central Technical College.

**CHAMBERS.**—On October 27. Mr. Cecil Chambers, 15 Ashbrook Drive, Ponteland, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Chambers has represented Goya, Ltd., in the North-east for many years.

**GULLICK.**—In an air crash at London Airport on October 27 (see *C. & D.*, October 30, p. 432). Mr. Laurie Allen Gullick, M.P.S., c/o Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. Mr. Gullick qualified in 1931. He commenced his career with Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., at Greenford in 1936. After the 1939-45 war he returned to the company's development division and in 1948 he became manager of the Barnard Castle factory. In 1950 he was appointed to the board of Glaxo (Canada), Ltd., later becoming



pharmaceutical sales director of that company and in 1962 president of Glaxo-Allenburys (Canada), Ltd. On October 1 this year Mr. Gullick returned to the United Kingdom to take up an appointment with Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., as director responsible for home sales and advertising.

**HENSON.**—On October 11, Mr. Leonard Wesley Henson, M.P.S., 1 Old Bideford Road, Barnstaple, Devon. Mr. Henson qualified in 1919 and was successively manager for Boots, Ltd., at Peterborough and at Barnstaple.

**HUDSON.**—On October 28, Mr. Donald William Hudson, M.P.S., 105 Church Road, Hove, Sussex. Mr. Hudson, who qualified in 1919, was managing director of Paris & Greening, Ltd., chemists, Hove. In 1949, Mr. Hudson was elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and remained a member until 1961, serving as vice-president in 1956 and as president in 1957 and 1958. He was a member, 1947-56, of the Executive Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, and chairman of the Union in 1952. At the annual meeting of the Society earlier this year (see *C. & D.*, May 29, p. 544) Mr. Hudson was presented with the Pharmaceutical Society's charter gold medal.

Floral tributes lined the entrance to the Old Church of St. Andrew's, Hove, for the funeral. The church was filled nearly to capacity with relations and friends, and the representatives of Mr. Hudson's many interests, to hear Rev. C. J. Peters, M.A., C.F., pay a tribute from the pulpit. Donald Hudson had raised the status of his profession, he said, and would be remembered as a man of strong convictions, undaunted by odds. He had been fortunate in the unflinching strength of a devoted wife, and in a team who worked with him serving the community. Among the mourners were Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Pharmaceutical Society), Miss M. A. Burr, Messrs. H. Steinman, E. A. Brocklehurst, W. J. Tristram, T. Reid, and C. W. Mapletorpe, and Dr. W. Lane-Petter (members of Council), Mr. F. W. Adams (secretary and registrar of the Society), Dr. G. H. Macmorran (resident secretary in Scotland), Mr. H. Treves Brown, Dr. H. Davis, Mr. A. R. G. Chamings, Professors A. D. Macdonald and H. Berry, Mr. H. B. Mackie, Dr. A. R. Rogers, Messrs. E. A. Jensen and S. S. Howard (president and secretary respectively, Brighton and Hove Association), A. R. Whittingham and M. J. Barnett (chairman and secretary respectively, Brighton and Hove Branch), H. Moss (chairman, Central N.H.S. Committee), S. F. George, G. R. Kitteringham (representing the British Pharmacopoeia Commission), E. J. W. Cuer (chairman,

Worthing Branch), Lewis Watson, A. A. Watsham and S. Lake, Misses M. Burkitt and L. L. Peck (joint secretaries, Brighton and Hove Association). Mr. A. Shepherd represented THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. C. W. Mapletorpe writes:—I first met Donald Hudson in 1942, when the Brighton 1942 Committee was set up under his chairmanship. The Committee was intended to stimulate the Council of the Society at a time when radical change was obviously needed. A National Health Service and pharmacy's place in it, better education for pharmacists, the relationship of the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Society—all these matters needed urgent attention. Hudson was the moving spirit. He was tireless and full of ideas for the betterment of pharmacy. His own pharmacy in Hove is an outstanding example of a high-class pharmacy which incorporates all the thinking that, much later, went into the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy. In addition to the normal pharmaceutical services his establishment provided services which are not common and they were maintained whatever trouble and effort were needed. In less than a year I was co-opted to the Council and consequently gave up my membership of the Committee. My friendship with him continued, however, and the first speech I made in favour of a new educational policy for pharmacists was fittingly made in January 1946 at Brighton. Donald Hudson was active at local branch level and I have happy recollections of attending branch meetings and dinners at Brighton. His organisation was impeccable and nothing was left to chance.

In 1947 he was elected a member of the N.P.U. Executive and in 1949 to the Council of the Society. His activities were a source of inspiration as he continued to manage his pharmacy and also to sit on innumerable committees. I knew him best as a member of Council. He was chairman of the Establishment Committee during the period of reconstruction at Bloomsbury Square and put in a great number of hours with the architect and the Society's officials to plan what is undoubtedly a very fine headquarters building. He was a founder-member of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission and the success of the first Congress, held in Brighton in 1951, was largely due to his enthusiasm and organising ability. Similarly, the General Assembly of International Pharmaceutical Federation held in London in 1955 owed much to him, but he never forgot to recognise the work done by junior officials of the Society and he went out of his way to see that they were not overlooked. His wide experience and knowledge enabled him to contribute to every aspect of the Society's life. He was even able, on one memorable occasion, to give advice on the boilers and heating system. His particular contributions, however, lay in the general practice of pharmacy and in education. We did not always see eye to eye on educational matters, but he was a valued friend who was always able to help and advise. His independence of mind

made him a difficult committee man, and it was sad for his many friends when he lost his seat on the Council after giving such distinguished service to pharmacy. However, he felt no bitterness and continued to serve the Society in every possible way. Pharmacy has lost a great son and I, and many others who worked with him so long, a good friend and colleague.

Mr. W. J. Tristram writes:—During his nine years of service on the N.P.U. Executive Committee, to which he was elected in 1947, Donald Hudson made a unique contribution. Its value remains, and will remain. His election as chairman in 1952 was an indication of the high regard of his colleagues, and of their respect for the soundness of his judgment. He was a man of many talents, and he used those talents not only to make his own pharmacy an admirable example of what a pharmacy should be, but for the general improvement of his profession. He was an engineer by inclination and by early training, and therefore a practical man, both at his work-bench and at the Committee table. In National Health Service matters, and particularly in the field of oxygen equipment and surgical appliances, his knowledge was, like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, "extensive and peculiar." No other pharmacist had his knowledge of the uses of such a wide range of equipment and surgical appliances, together with the practical engineer's approach to their manufacture. His expert advice on oxygen equipment was invaluable to the Central N.H.I. Committee and to its successor the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, upon which he was an N.P.U. representative during his entire term on the N.P.U. Executive Committee. In recent years, though no longer a member of those Committees, his technical advice on matters in which he was an acknowledged expert, was still called upon, and freely given. Donald will be greatly missed. His passing is a severe loss to the calling which he served so well; our sincere sympathy goes to his devoted wife Gwen. Her loss is the severest of all.

Mr. Lewis Watson writes:—People of national and international standing, better qualified than I, will be paying their tribute to Donald Hudson. Within recent years it became clear that Donald Hudson was not generally understood by a number of the Society's members. I did not come into close association with him until my early '40s. Fortunately for me we understood one another. His guidance and wisdom, both in and out of pharmacy, during the next few years, clearly showed me my future, and I shall always remember him and thank him for any success I may have achieved.

**MUNRO.**—On October 22, after a short illness, Mr. A. Chalmers Munro, managing director of W. & H. Anderson (Agents), Ltd., Glasgow, aged thirty-two.

**PROCTOR.**—On October 15, Mr. Arthur Proctor, M.P.S., of 54 Belmont Close, Cockfosters, London (formerly of Proctor Cole, Ltd., Muswell Hill, London, N.10), aged seventy-three. Mr. Proctor qualified in 1914.

**TAYLOR.**—On October 20, Mr.





William George Taylor, M.P.S., 103 Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1903.

**WADE.**—Recently, Mr. Brian Bailey Wade, M.P.S., 160 Haworth Road, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks. Mr. Wade qualified in 1936. He was the son of Mr. William Wade, M.P.S., who retired recently and from whom he took over the family business at 40 Highgate, Heaton.

**WILKINS.**—In an air crash at London Airport on October 27 (see *C. & D.*, October 30, p. 432), Mr. Frederick James Wilkins, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., Farnham Royal, Bucks. Dr. Wilkins was chairman and managing director of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., and a director of Glaxo Group, Ltd. He was formerly on the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which he joined in 1933. In 1941 he was loaned to the filling factory department of the Ministry of Supply, and in 1945 he accepted an appointment in the scientific Civil Service as deputy chief superintendent of armaments research. In 1946 he became director of chemical research and development in the Ministry of Supply, and in April 1948 principal director of scientific research (defence). He joined Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., in 1949 as executive director of the company's fermentation units at Barnard Castle and Ulverston. In January 1956 he was appointed a director on the main board of the company, and in November of the same year became deputy managing director. He was appointed chairman and managing director of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., on January 1, 1962, when Glaxo Group, Ltd., was formed.

[It is regretted that in some copies of the *C. & D.* last week Dr. Wilkins' name was incorrectly given.—EDITOR.]

## INQUESTS

**Vaccine Killed Two.**—That a man died after taking an oral poliomyelitis vaccine was described at an East Lancashire inquest on October 29 as a more-than-a-10-million-to-one chance. The coroner said that five years ago he had held a similar inquest on the man's sister, who had also died after vaccination. He recorded a verdict of "Misadventure" on John Arthur Booth, Sunnyfield Slack Farm, Haslingden, who had died after his second dose of oral vaccine. A pathologist said he found signs of a "violent reaction to the introduction of some foreign substance into the body." Mr. Booth could have been made hypersensitive by a previous vaccination or even a sting.

**Pill Not to Blame.**—The contraceptive pill was not to blame for the death of a woman who unaccountably died after a relatively minor operation, said Dr. Charles St. Hill (Home Office pathologist) at a Southport inquest on October 28. David George Rimmer, Birkdale, said that his wife had been taking the pill prescribed by her doctor for about two years. "She stopped about a fortnight before her death, after reading in a newspaper about the death of a woman who had been taking a similar pill," he said. Consultants at the Southport Infirmary, where Mrs. Rimmer died on September 21, said that her general physical condition was

satisfactory and that the operation had been uneventful. She recovered consciousness quickly, but collapsed later the same night and failed to respond to normal treatment. Dr. St. Hill said that

## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THAT the 10 per cent. import charge was to continue for another twelve months was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. James Callaghan) in the House of Commons on October 29.

"I reaffirm that the charge will be removed as our progress warrants it, that is to say when we have corrected the imbalance of the economy and in our external payments," he declared. The charge had had considerable effect in curtailing the United Kingdom import bill and had thus played a valuable part in improving the balance of payments.

"We still have a long way to go," he said. "Though confidence in sterling is markedly greater, we still face a substantial deficit this year. Full recovery . . . cannot be achieved in twelve months." The Government had accordingly decided that the import charge could not yet be dispensed with. To reduce the present rate of 10 per cent. would be premature and might hamper recovery and delay removal of the charge.

Mr. Callaghan later told members "I would not care to give a definite statement as to the exact circumstances in which the surcharge would be removed. It is not a field in which you can give a precise estimate because you do not know how many imports have been stopped altogether."

### Drug Addiction

MRS. JOYCE BUTLER asked the Minister of Health if he would implement the recommendations of the Brain Committee on Drug Addiction. Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) in a written reply on November 1 stated he hoped to make a statement when the Committee's report was published "in about three weeks' time."

DR. S. SUMMERSKILL was informed in a written answer on November 1 by the MINISTER OF HEALTH that the information was not available when she asked what was the mortality rate of narcotic addicts in Great Britain, and how much money was spent annually on research into drug addiction.

### Shops Five-day Week

THE Home Secretary was asked by SIR ERIC BULLUS on October 28 what was his policy regarding the operation by shops of a five-day week. Mr. GEORGE THOMAS (Junior Under-Secretary for the Home Department) said it was for individual shopkeepers to decide whether to operate a five-day week, but some difficulties in the way of doing so have been removed by the provisions of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965. SIR ERIC wanted to know if, in future legislation, the Home Secretary and his department would have regard to the small shopkeeper "who might desire to give to

the cause of death was vascular failure due to intestinal obstruction and the anaesthesia and operation for its relief. A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded by the coroner.

the public a more adequate service than five days a week." MR. THOMAS replied that when the views of the trade on retail trading hours were known the department would take into consideration Sir Eric's suggestion. Mr. G. E. P. THORNECROFT wanted the Under-Secretary to make it plain that, "subject to the proper control of working hours of individual shop workers, the longer shops keep open and the later shops keep open for the benefit of the customer, and the more they compete, the better." MR. THOMAS replied "It is up to the shopkeeper to decide for how many hours he keeps open, so long as the assistants are protected."

### Export Documents

Questioned by MR. JOHN WELLS as to what steps he was taking to simplify export documents to encourage the smaller manufacturer, MR. R. MASON (Minister of State, Board of Trade), in a written reply on October 28, said that a joint committee representing the Government and commerce and industry had drawn up a system enabling some of the principal export documents to be completed in one typing operation. A booklet describing the system was being printed and would be given a wide free distribution.

### Portable Oxygen Cylinders

SIR ANTHONY MEYER asked the Minister of Health, on October 26, whether he would simplify the reply sent by his Department to the National Health Executive Council for Buckinghamshire inquiring about the inclusion of portable oxygen cylinders in the Drug Tariff. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON replied "Portable oxygen cylinders are not included in the Drug Tariff because the supply of portable oxygen equipment is considered to be appropriate to the hospital service and not the general medical and pharmaceutical service."

### Vanadium Pentoxide Labelling

MR. DEREK PAGE asked the Minister of Labour, on November 1, what proposals he had for the labelling of containers of vanadium pentoxide to indicate the need for cautious handling.

MR. E. THORNTON (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour), replied "Neither the relevant Committee set up by the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers in this country nor the Council of Europe Subcommittee on Industrial Safety and Health (Chemical Section), consider that there is any need to label containers of vanadium pentoxide. H.M. Factory Inspectorate have no reason to disagree with the view taken by these expert bodies and I am not proposing to take any action. If, however, you have further information you would like me to consider, I will gladly do so."



## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**A Product Against Nail Infections.**—A new speciality Medistan, described as a unique boro-tannic complex for the treatment of onychomycosis and allied conditions, including fungal infections of the skin, is issued in 15-mil bottle with a brush for ready application. Supplies may be obtained through usual wholesalers or direct from Lloyds' Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, from whom descriptive literature is available.

**Contrast Media.**—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, announce a further extension of the range of Conray contrast media. Retro-Conray is a 35 per cent. w/v solution of meglumine iothalamate containing 163 mgm. iodine per mil and claimed to be a safe and well tolerated contrast medium for retro-grade pyelography. Retro-Conray is supplied in 10-mil ampoules in a pack of 10 and is to be available from November 8.

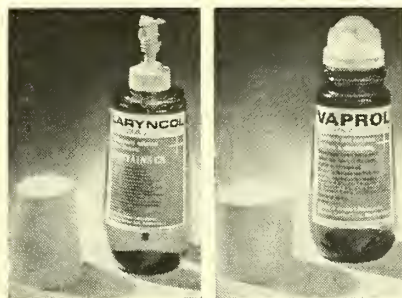
**Haematinic.**—Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent, announce a new addition to their haematinic range: Ferrograd C. The product consists of ferrous sulphate in a slow-release matrix plus enough vitamin C to bring about improved absorption when that is a problem. Dosage is one tablet per day to be taken before a meal. Each red Filmtab (film-coated tablet, Abbott) contains 525 mgm. of ferrous sulphate, B.P. (exsiccated), equivalent to 105 mgm. of elemental iron; and 500 mgm. of vitamin C as sodium ascorbate. The pack is bottle of thirty.

**Narcosis Without Nausea.**—Burrroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, have issued, under the name Cyclimorph, an injection solution containing morphine and the anti-nauseant and anti-emetic cyclizine. Administered parenterally, the product is claimed to have all the attributes of morphine while overcoming the distressing, sometimes dangerous, vomiting that may detract from the morphine's value. Cyclimorph is understood to be indicated in all medical and surgical conditions in which the benefits of morphine are needed, and of especial value in the treatment of myocardial infarction where morphine-induced vomiting must be avoided. For the same reason it is of value in pre-operative medication, the treatment of post-operative pain and for the relief of pain in debilitated patients. Cyclimorph is available in boxes of five and twenty-five 1-mil ampoules in two strengths: Cyclimorph-10 containing 10

mgm. (gr. 1/6) of morphine tartrate and 50 mgm. of cyclizine tartrate and Cyclimorph 15 containing 15 mgm. (gr. 1/4) of morphine tartrate and 50 mgm. of cyclizine tartrate. Cyclimorph is subject to D.D. regulations.

### OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

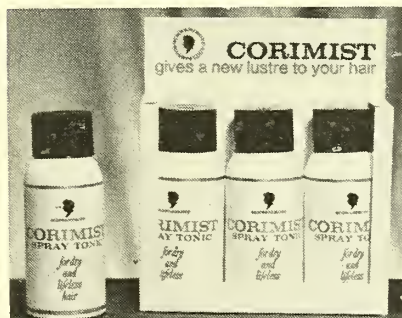
**In Test Markets.**—Laryncol throat spray and Vaprol roll-on chest rub are two new products from Menley & James Laboratories, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, on sale in test markets in the Southern and Manchester and Cardiff television areas. Laryncol contains cetylpyridinium chloride, 0.025 per cent.



The container has a plastic dust cap which, when removed, reveals a spray head. In use, the head is directed at the affected area and operated by being depressed once or twice. The Vaprol container is of similar outward design but is a "roll-on" pack. Active ingredients declared as percentages are:—Menthol, 2.5; camphor, 5; ol. terebinth., 4; ol. eucalypt., 1.8; ol. cedri, 0.45; ol. cajuput, 0.23; and ol. myrist., 0.45. The pack contains 45 c.c.

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**High-shine Hair Spray.**—Claimed to give an extremely high shine and to be effective on dry porous hair, Corimist tonic hair spray is a product of Schwarz-



**NEW PRODUCT IN SERIES:** Pinaud elixir shampoo, which joins Pinaud eau de quinine and eau de Portugal hair tonics as a trio from Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.

**HYGIENIC PACK:** Hemids new two-layer suppository treatment for haemorrhoids by Bayer Products Co., Surbiton, Surrey (see C. & D., October 30, p. 439).



kopf U.K. division of Corionol, Ltd., 269 Field End Road, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. The product has hitherto been distributed to professional hair-dressers only. It is now issued in a 4-oz. aerosol giving, it is claimed, an extremely fine spray.

**Addition to Range.**—Alberto Culver Co., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, manufacturers of VO5 shampoo, have introduced a new "popular" size bottle of their product.

**An Additional Size.**—Garsalle (U.K.), Ltd., Saffron Walden, Essex, have added to their list a 6-oz. bottle of Oil of Ulay. They claim that the unusually good penetration of the preparation protects the skin against wrinkle dryness without leaving a greasy surface.

**New Men's Range.**—Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, have produced a brand new range of men's toiletries under the trade mark Alpine. The series includes after-shave in 4-oz. bottle that has a "square shouldered look, with a distinctive and easily recognisable groove," a feature common to each product in the range. The Alpine pre-shave lotion, also in 4-oz. bottle, is "ice-blue," and a similarly sized men's Cologne is light amber in colour. The white pot of the Alpine shave soap has a black lid contrasting with the "avocado green" of the soap. A shaving stick and refill, and brushless and lather shaving creams are also included in the range, together with a pressurised "super-shave," a deodorant stick, and a body talc. A number of gift sets are being made available for Christmas trade.

### FOODS

**New Baby-food varieties.**—Two varieties added to the range of Heinz baby foods in twist-top jars are strained vegetable and liver broth and junior macaroni and chicken.

**A Diet Chocolate from Sweden.**—For the first time Smith Kendon, Ltd., 132 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1, are distributing a product made



by another manufacturer. They have been appointed sole distributors in the



United Kingdom for the Cloetta Co. of Sweden, who manufacture a range of diet chocolate. The products have the approval of the British Diabetic Association and come in three varieties (milk, nut-milk and plain) each being in 1-oz. bar. The paper-and-metal-foil-laminated pack doubles, it is claimed, the normal shelf life of such products. The display carton holds twenty-four bars. Messrs. Smith Kendon also are offering a new Skels "old English"

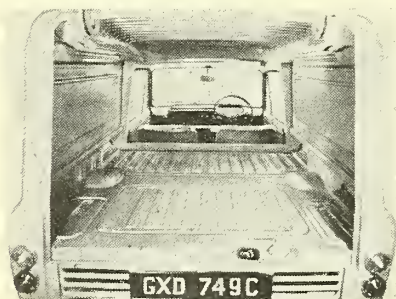


assortment: sugarless pastilles in clove, aniseed, liquorice, cherry menthol, butterscotch and spearmint flavours. The carton holds 3½ oz.

## EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

**Dry-powder Fire Queller.**—As part of a current National Fire Prevention Campaign, Bird & Kimberley, Ltd., 50 George Street, Walsall, Staffs, have reduced by £1 the price of their Mat-fire 2½-lb. dry-powder fire extinguisher, manufactured to B.S. Specification No. 3465. The powder is stated to be non-toxic, non-staining and non-corrosive and safe for use on electric fires.

**First Rear-engined Van.**—Britain's first rear-engined van to go into volume production—the Commer Imp—was announced by the Rootes Group on November 2. With overhead-camshaft 875-c.c. engine, all-round independent



suspension, and a four-speed gearbox with synchromesh on all forward ratios, the van is claimed to provide exceptional economy, easy loading and a

lively performance. Pay load is 5 cwt. and total carrying capacity 70 cu. ft. For smaller items there is a "bonus" of 3½ cu. ft. in the compartment under the bonnet at the front. Loading height of floor at rear of the van is 27 in.—"an ideal height to reduce fatigue to the absolute minimum." The rear door is hinged at top and well counter-balanced, forming an "umbrella" in bad weather. Turning circle is only 29 ft., making parking easy. The independent suspension enables fragile goods or instruments to be carried with greater safety. Recommended price is £408. For an additional £12 the van is delivered in one of five standard colour schemes (Capri blue, Bermuda blue, orchid green, poplar white or tartan red).

**Solid-free Water for Humidifiers.**—Elga Products, Ltd., Lane End, Bucks, have introduced a modified version of the standard Elgastat B113 deioniser to meet the intermittent operating condi-

tions experienced when coupled to any humidifier. Known as the B113/HU, it incorporates an automatic shut-off device on the input water feed, operated by a micro-level switch controlling the level of water in the humidifier feed tank. As the level of water in the tank falls the deioniser is switched on and fills the feed tank with purified water. A new development from Elgastat Accessories, Ltd., is the C.800 Elgastat barrel for instant purification of tap water. A feature is the use of a "foolproof" device which automatically shuts off the supply of water before it reaches an unacceptable level of purity. The complete barrel unit gives an output of 800 gallons. Flow rate is 200 gallons per hour. The water inlet/outlet control comprises a one piece device designed to simplify the change of an exhausted for a fresh barrel, and the operation takes a matter of a few seconds.

## TRADE NOTES

**Telex Installed.**—Ronson Products, Ltd., Leatherhead, have joined the Telex network. Their number is 264025.

**Exempted from Purchase Tax.**—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, point out that Oncovin brand of vincristine sulphate is now exempt from purchase tax.

**Available from Stock.**—The Mentholatum Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks, announce that Resinol soap is now available from stock. The product is distributed through wholesalers only.

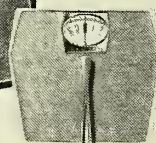
**Distributor for Northern Ireland.**—Quickfit & Quartz, Ltd., have appointed Davidson & Hardy (Laboratory Supplies), Ltd., 453 Antrim Road, Belfast, 15, main distributor in Northern Ireland for their range of interchangeable laboratory glassware.

**Discontinued.**—Dista Products, Ltd., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool, 24, ceased issuing tablets Distaquaine V, 60 mgm., Distaquaine V-K, 60 mgm., each in packs of thirty and 1,000. The list price of 1,000 tablets is being retained, although the company is meeting with orders for that quantity five packs of 200.

**Represented in North America.**—Dr. M. A. Phillips and Associates, consulting chemists and chartered chemical engineers, Romford, Essex, have entered into an agreement with Rosner-Hixson Laboratories, 7737 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A., to represent them in Canada and the United States.

**A Range of Tablets Cleared.**—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, have received as a result of recent articles in the medical Press linking intestinal ulceration with certain forms of diuretic/potassium chloride tablets, a number of inquiries about CIBA products with supplementary KCl. Messrs. CIBA point out that none of their K formulations (Navidrex-K, Ismelin-Navidrex-K, etc.) is enteric-coated and that all have the same slow-release wax core, which has not been implicated in any reported case of intestinal ulceration. Recent animal

studies have confirmed, they say, the safety of their formulation when compared with enteric-coated tablets (Ref.: *Lancet*, October 16, p. 794).

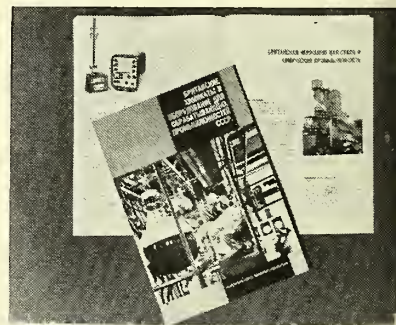


**SCALE AS GIFT:** New presentation for Hanson Scale (see C. & D., October 30, p. 438). Suppliers are Leonard M. Ewen, Ltd., London, N.1.

## Bonus Offers

**CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD.,** Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Vaseline. Twelve invoiced as eleven (until December 31).

**SMITH KENDON, LTD.,** 132 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1. Skels. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on minimum 6 doz. assorted. Fourteen invoiced as twelve on 24 doz. assorted. Fifteen invoiced as twelve on orders in excess of 60 doz. assorted Cloetta diet chocolate 5 per cent. display bonus on orders for 6 doz. bars.



**CHEMICAL SURVEY IN RUSSIAN:** A 76-p. survey of British chemical processing in the Russian language, shown above, has been produced for export to Moscow. It was printed by Sidney Press, Ltd., Bedford. 3,500 copies were distributed at an international exhibition of chemistry in industry, held in Moscow in September.



### Information for Manufacturers

**Agent Appointed for Sweden.**—Williams Ansbacher, Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex, have appointed Gustaf Ericsson, Malmo, Sweden, their sole agent for the sale of their colour lakes and pigments to the cosmetics industry in Sweden.

**Market Research.**—British Market Research Bureau, Ltd., 53 The Mall, London, W.5, have prepared a brochure describing their organisation and giving details of the comprehensive range of market research techniques and methods the company offers.

**Colours for Pharmaceuticals.**—The colouring of a pharmaceutical product often gives rise to problems in manufacture, and production difficulties are now also complicated by the varying requirements of international legislation. D. F. Anstead, Ltd., Victoria Road, Romford, Essex, have produced a booklet giving information on the supply of colours conforming with a wide range of legislative requirements. It includes notes on dispersed colours and sugar-coated, compressed, and film- or lacquer-coated tablets and recommendations for dispersed colours in coating work.

**Detergent Production Stepped Up.**—An extensive range of detergent chemicals for the formulation of "bio-degradable" liquid and powder synthetic detergents is available from Marchon Products, Ltd. After trials over a number of years with a pilot plant at their Whitehaven, Cumberland, works, the company have built and patented a new continuous  $\text{SO}_2$  sulphonation plant. The plant produces a range of "soft" alkyl benzene sulphonates, alkyl sulphates and alkyl ether sulphates. Literature describing each of the products available is to be distributed to potential users.

**"Incentive Holidays" for Salesmen.**—A scheme designed to encourage Britain's salesmen to sell even harder at home and abroad has been operated by Incentive Holidays, Ltd., 15 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. The originator of the scheme said at a meeting of senior sales management executives recently: The salesman of today is very much a first-class citizen, better trained and more effective than ever before. He knows not only how to sell, but why he is doing it. Earning a good salary for a responsible job, "he has pretty well all the materialistic advantages of modern life." He is therefore not easily impressed by an ordinary incentive. Accordingly the company has introduced a world-wide programme of holidays which the salesman can win for himself, his wife and family, and which cost him nothing more than the money he wants to spend on cigarettes, drink and entertainment. Firms operating the scheme give their salesmen a target to reach. Any effort over and above that gives each salesman "holiday points," counting towards a required number.

### INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

Dermaid ointment  
Laughing Dog biscuits

## CORTICOSTEROID PRICES REDUCED

THREE manufacturers have announced new reduced prices for corticosteroid preparations:—

**BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.**, 37 Station Street, Nottingham, announce the following new trade and retail prices: Cortistab tablets, 5 mgm., 100, 12s. (16s.); 25 mgm., 100, 48s. (64s.); 500, 225s. (300s.); Delta-Stab tablets, 1 mgm., 100, 4s. 6d. (6s.); 500, 18s. 9d. (25s.); 5 mgm., 100, 15s. (20s.); 500, 67s. 6d. (90s.); Nivemycin tablets, 0.5 gm., 20, 37s. 6d. (56s. 3d.); Prednisone tablets, 1 mgm., 100, 4s. 6d. (6s.); 500, 18s. 9d. (25s.); 5 mgm., 100, 15s. (20s.); 500, 67s. 6d. (90s.). Prices of Delta-Stab-B tablets unaltered. Chemists are invited to claim credit for stock held at close of business on October 30 from Wholesale Division of the company.

**MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD.**, Hoddesdon, Herts, announce the following

reduced trade prices, operative November 8, for certain of their corticosteroid range:—Cortisone tablets, 5 mgm. (50) 6s.; 25 mgm. (40) 23s. 6d. (100) 48s. (500) 225s. Deltacortone (prednisone), 1 mgm. (100) 4s. 6d. (500) 18s. 9d.; 5 mgm. (100) 15s., (500) 67s. 6d. Codelcortone (prednisolone), 1 mgm. (100) 4s. 6d., (500) 18s. 9d.; 5 mgm. (100) 15s., (500) 67s. 6d. Claims by retail chemists for stocks held at close of business on November 6 should be sent direct to the company to arrive at its office not later than November 10.

**ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD.**, Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, announce new trade prices as follows: Cortisyl tablets, 25 mgm., 100, 48s., 500, 225s.; Decortisyl and Precortisyl tablets, 1 mgm., 100, 4s. 6d., 5 mgm., 100, 15s., 500, 67s. 6d.

## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**Floating Exhibition.**—An exhibition described as "a blueprint of the way doctors may be working in years to come" has been mounted in a sea-going vessel—the *Pharma*—under the sponsorship of Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., and British Schering, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. The upper deck, which comprises the exhibition room, has been fitted out with panels and film viewing equipment showing the advantages of integrated health services centred in and around large group practices of

about ten doctors. The exhibition, entitled "General Practice Tomorrow" was prepared by the General Practice Advisory Service, Ltd., and Pharmaceutical Advice and Services, Ltd. Doctors are being invited to view the exhibition and then to see the company's products on display on the lower deck. The *Pharma* will visit a number of British ports during the coming winter and will then go on to tour continental countries. The hope is to increase the company's contributions to exports.



**SALES CONFERENCE:** Rorer-Berk, Ltd., Godalming, Surrey, held a sales conference recently to launch the first of a range of products they will be marketing in the United Kingdom. The company is an associate of William H. Rorer, Inc., a major pharmaceutical company in the United States. First Rorer product to be made available in this country is Maalox, an antacid preparation that has been outstandingly successful in America.

**A CALL AT THE STAND:** Television star Annie Walker from the programme "Coronation Street," talks to Miss "Shopping" on the stand of A. C. Vallance, Ltd., at a Chamber of Trade and Commerce exhibition, held recently at Mansfield, Messrs. Vallance were the official photographers and displayed samples of their work in both colour and black and white.





## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Testing the Tester

SIR,—Most suburban retail pharmacists know their regular customers and can often single out a test prescription, bearing the name and address of a person used without their permission. In suspicious cases, it would not be without interest to observe the reaction on being told "Certainly. This will take a little time to prepare. I shall deliver this medicine to the above address in half an hour."

ANTI-SNOOPER

### Hospital Pharmacy Equipment

SIR,—The Guild of Public Pharmacists is at present revising its publication "Hospital Pharmacy Planning." In this a chapter is devoted to information on items of apparatus and equipment, furniture and fittings, etc., suitable for use in hospital pharmacies. A direct approach has been made to those companies whose products are mentioned in the last edition. However, to widen the usefulness of this section, other manufacturers, suppliers and agents are invited to submit full information of suitable pieces of equipment, etc., for possible inclusion. This should be sent to me:—

S. POWLSON, *Secretary*,  
Guild Planning Committee,  
Pharmaceutical Department,  
Brompton Hospital,  
Fulham Road,  
London, S.W.3

### Praise for Export Effort

SIR,—We feel sure that you will be interested in the enclosed letter from the Minister (Lord Brown), who has written to me personally concerning our export trade. We feel very proud to have been associated in the export drive. My company has indeed been very prominent in that effort as one of the smaller manufacturers of soap, inasmuch as I, with Mr. Anthony Norton my co-director, have travelled to the United States, Canada and parts of the Commonwealth to see customers and show our products. This has resulted in a full order book for the factory. Our selling of novelty soaps and bath preparations has proved so successful, that we recently received an order by transatlantic telephone from Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., requesting urgent shipment of a repeat order to arrive in time for the Christmas trade. This we are pleased to say has been completed. Our experience should act as a spur to other companies in our trade to take the time and trouble to develop business and so help the country's balance of payments.

As you may know, I have recently assumed responsibility as Minister of State for export promotion work in the Board of Trade.

I have been very interested to hear about the highly satisfactory progress which your company has made with its exports in recent years. Your success can be regarded as an excellent example of what it is possible for smaller firms in British industry to accomplish by hard work and regular overseas visits to establish and maintain contacts in world markets.

May I offer you and your colleagues my sincerest congratulations and express the hope that you will be adding still more to your export business in the future. If at any time there is any help which you think that we in the Board of Trade may be in a position to provide, do not hesitate to let me know. I know that you are already a regular user of the Government services for exporters and I hope that you have found them helpful.

MAURICE NORTON, *Managing director*,  
M. & R. NORTON, LTD.,  
London, S.W.4

### Poor Reward

SIR,—Once again we chemists have been hoodwinked. Breck products were introduced by Cyanamid and gained our support when their representative told us that the products would only be sold through chemists and leading beauty counters. Now, with the hard work done and the launch successful, the shampoo has appeared in Woolworths—which hardly falls into the

above categories in most chemists' reckoning. This action seems poor reward for trusting in a company's good faith. My support has now ceased and in future, when I have the choice, I will supply counter and prescription products from a company I feel I can trust.

C. A. E. SPRIGGS, M.P.S.,  
Hitchin

SIR,—Breck shampoos are now freely available from Messrs. Woolworths. Our local branch has an impressive display of the latest offer packs. Since their introduction under the "Cyanamid Label" I have actively promoted this range, in common with many chemists, and contributed to its success. The Breck representative repeatedly informed us distribution was through chemists and leading department stores. I accepted the word of a reputable pharmaceutical house through their representative. In conclusion, I have written to the firm indicating that their traveller is no longer welcome in my shop and products will be removed from open display. Tetracycline!!

A. R. EDMONDS, M.P.S.,  
Letchworth

## BRANCH EVENTS

### HULL

#### Stocking Manufacture

MR. G. W. TAYLOR of Lastonet Products, Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall, addressed a meeting of Hull Chemists' Association and local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on October 13 on the subject of "Surgical Hosiery." The talk dealt with the methods employed in the manufacture of elastic stockings and covered both net and yarn types.

### WEMBLEY

#### Birthday Party

OFFICERS of the Wembley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society threw a surprise party for Mr. E. C. Meredith, recently, to celebrate his seventieth birthday and thirty years' membership of the Branch. He was presented with an ex-chairman's badge engraved especially for the occasion and Mrs. Meredith with a brooch. During the evening Mr. Meredith received a telephone call from Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Society) offering his congratulations.

### REIGATE AND REDHILL

#### Where the Money Goes

A PARTY of about twenty members from the Reigate and Redhill Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society gathered on the lawn in front of "the house" at Brockham Park [home of the basic research laboratories of Beecham Research Laboratories]. Inside the hall they were welcomed by Dr. Rolinson, who briefly outlined the history of the company's activities at Brockham. He emphasised that the laboratories were only concerned with fundamental research, and made short comments on some of the departments to be visited. Members were impressed with the way the company had arranged demonstrations and diagrams in many of the laboratories which helped them con-

siderably in following the demonstrators' comments. Another noteworthy aspect was the amount of expensive equipment and materials necessary for the screening of test substances, partly accounting for the high cost of research.

### WORCESTER

#### Pharmacy Will Make Its Mark

"I AM determined that pharmacy will play a major and significant rôle in Birmingham University," PROFESSOR N. J. HARPER (head of the pharmacy department at Birmingham College of Advanced Technology) told the Worcester City and County Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the branch's annual dinner in Droitwich on October 27. He told members and their guests that he was not prepared to accept the fact that pharmacy was not accepted as an equal with any other science. "We academics are written off as living in classical ivory towers, and knowing nothing of what goes on in the world around us," said Professor Harper. "I do know a little about pharmacy," he added. "I have the nucleus of what I hope will be a successful research school," said the professor, but added "We have to have a little co-operation. We are all part of pharmacy." MR. R. J. KIMBERLEY (vice-chairman and secretary) said it was true to say that the future of any professional body lay with its students and apprentices. While they, as a branch, were trying to attract people into pharmacy, they relied on people like Professor Harper to see that students got the most benefit from the education and training they received. Mr. Kimberley welcomed members from the neighbouring branches of the Society and Mr. J. Balmford of Sutton Coldfield (a member of the Council). The chairman (MR. B. HALL), said of Mr. Kimberley: "Without his work behind the scenes the branch could not function."



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at  
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

## Everybody's Business

A CAMPAIGN planned by the British Productivity Council will, if successful, involve every adult member of the community in a drive to improve the quality and reliability of the products of British industry. The year from October 20, 1966, has been chosen as a period during which to focus attention on those attributes, and many leading organisations in industry have pledged their support. In a preliminary notice about the campaign Prince Philip—its patron—states "The whole point of this campaign . . . is to help and encourage manufacturers of finished goods, as well as component manufacturers, to achieve the highest possible reputation for quality and reliability in the markets of the world." The criterion for certain success in the country's economic life is, he says, "a good reputation for well designed goods or components, fit for the purpose, which don't fail or break down. . . . A bad reputation is a very costly luxury which this nation cannot afford."

In all aspects of business it has to be accepted that some organisations, like some individuals, are better than others. Yet in quality and reliability—designated QR for campaign purposes—no one company can have a monopoly of all the best ideas.

Between now and the start of QRY (Quality and Reliability Year), every opportunity will be taken to extend the activities of local Productivity Committees and to encourage the formation of more and more QR teams within factories and organisations and arrange for the interchange of ideas.

Introducing the plans recently, Mr. G. R. Jolly (chairman of the British Productivity Council) said that the campaign could prove to be a major break-through in placing British products in a position, not merely to retain but to advance their place in world markets.

While naturally the manufacturing industry is the section upon which most of the campaign will be directed,

QR applies equally within other areas of the economy, and the intention is to enlist every department or section of administration and distribution in the total effort. The organisers of the campaign propose to hammer home, so forcibly as they can, the truth that "quality is everybody's business"—from the boardroom to the operative, the salesman and the customer. The concept should come easily to the individual pharmacist by reason of his early technical and professional training. He has a part to play in the campaign by helping others to appreciate that high standards of quality and reliability are as desirable—as indispensable—in all the things man produces as they obviously are in the domain of therapeutic agents.

## Overseas Sales in Pharmaceuticals

UNITED Kingdom sales of medicinal and pharmaceutical products in the export market during September amounted to £5,066,000 and brought the total for the first nine months of the year to £45,482,000 against £39,575,000 in the same period of 1964. If surgical dressings are included, the total for September was £5,569,000, making £49,951,000 for the nine months (against £43,570,000). Exports during September were some £250,000 up on August, while imports at £987,000 were £200,000 less than the peak August figure (see *C. & D.*, October 9, p. 369).

An announcement by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on November 2, which commented on the January-August (8 months) figures, said that, if rate of increase (14 per cent.) over 1964 continued, the total for the year should be about £69 millions. It added that the amount would be equal to all sales from the industry to the Pharmaceutical Services of the National Health Services in 1964. It would be rash, even on nine months figures now available, to forecast that such a figure will be achieved. At the moment the signs are that exports have lost some of the momentum gathered in the earlier months of the year which is a reversal of the position obtaining last year.

Sales of pharmaceutical products (including surgical dressings) to Australia, normally the largest single market, slumped to £245,000 from £355,000 in August. Sales to the Irish Republic accounted for £310,000 and to New Zealand, £297,000. Next to Australia came France with purchases valued at £244,000; then Nigeria, £232,000 and the United States, £225,000. Exports of pharmaceutical products to E.F.T.A. countries and Finland were worth almost £600,000 and to Common Market countries, £782,000. Items contributing to September exports and imports are given in table below:—

Of the £987,000 pharmaceuticals imported, the U.S. supplied £260,000 and Western Germany, £258,000.

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000		£'000
Vitamins in bulk	161	Organotherapeutic glands, etc.*		Sulphonamides in bulk	105
" products	71	in bulk	40	" tablets	48
Antibiotics		products	14	" other products	26
penicillin in bulk	91	Sera and vaccines	179	Proprietary medicines	1,564
" injections	126	Aspirin in bulk	62	Unclassified medicines	807
" tablets, ointments, etc.	214	" products	79	IMPORTS	
other antibiotics in bulk	309	Antihistamine products	51	Vitamins	59
" products	382	Antipaludics products	61	Antibiotics	202
Alkaloids in bulk	82	Barbiturates in bulk	23	Alkaloids	116
" products	24	" products	22	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	38
Hormones in bulk	271	Medicated confectionery	131	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	454
" products	203	Ointments, liniments*	86	All other	118
Glycosides	25	Surgical dressings	503		

\*Not elsewhere specified.



# British Veterinary Codex 1965

## A REFLECTION OF VETERINARY PROGRESS

### British Veterinary Codex, 1965

Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 8½ in. × 5½ in. Pp. xxxv + 843. £5 5s.

**W**HEN the first British Veterinary Codex appeared nearly twelve years ago there had been no previous official book of standards relating to the drugs used in animal medicine. Our review at that time described the event as unique in the annals of British pharmacy.

Looking back, we think the comment was well justified. There was certainly a need for this work of reference at a time when the control of disease in animals was a subject of mounting importance in all parts of the world. The B. Vet. C. in fact soon became well established and widely recognised as an authoritative publication on the drugs and prophylactic agents used in veterinary practice. But, as pharmacists know so well, there is no standing still in modern therapy, whether human or animal. New drugs constantly tend to supersede the older remedies; formulations are modified to improve efficiency; new standards are introduced relating to identification, assay, purity and other factors, which directly or indirectly contribute to the performance and safety of an official drug. Such changes and innovations, in keeping with the advances of our times, have been taken into account by the Veterinary Codex Committee, whose work of revision over the past five years has culminated in the recent publication of the second Codex.

### Drastic Pruning

Comprising 843 pages, the B. Vet. C., 1965, is built on lines similar to those of its predecessor. It is divided into three main sections: Part I, monographs on drugs, chemicals and related substances; Part II, on antisera, vaccines and other biological products; Part III, formulations in which veterinary drugs are commonly exhibited for clinical use. Then follow numerous appendices including reference tables, laboratory procedures, chemical and biological tests, common and proprietary names and a therapeutic index.

Evidence of considerable revision is readily apparent in the new Codex, especially in the monographs of Part I. Here, the criteria for inclusion are therapeutic value and the existence of standards, rather than wide usage, and on that basis quite a drastic pruning has occurred. Older vegetable drugs like *areca*, *fenugreek*, *ipecaquanha*, *jalap*, *nux vomica*, *linseed* and *mustard* have taken their departure. Quinine, mercuric chloride, strychnine, neoarsphenamine and *santonin*—all stalwarts of the past—also appear in the list of 105 deletions. Those losses, however, are compensated for by fifty-seven new monographs, and in these one may readily see the reflection of veterinary progress during recent years. Additional antibiotics include the broad-spectrum demethylchlortetracycline, the antifungal nystatin (surely griseofulvin deserved a place) and three semi-synthetic penicillins—methicillin, ampicillin and cloxacillin. The potent corticosteroids are represented by dexamethasone and betamethasone, and coccidiostats by diaveridine and amprolium. Research in the anthelmintic field is indicated by the inclusion of *thienium*, a drug of low toxicity for hookworm in dogs; and three other newcomers already well established as worming drugs for livestock are *haloxon*, *methyridine* and *thiabendazole*. Another anthelmintic, *bephenium embonate*, is replaced by the *hydroxynaphthoate* salt, with improved activity against *nematodiriasis*. Examples of the organophosphorus compounds now coming into use are provided by *dioxathion*, an insecticide and acaricide particularly useful in dips and sprays against cattle ticks, and by *metriphonate*, an insecticide and anthelmintic that can be given by mouth and is also effective as a topical application against warble-fly infestation. A drug of im-

portance for cattle in tsetse areas of the tropics is *pyrithidium*, one dose of which will protect the animals against trypanosome infection for up to six months. *Piperonyl butoxide* is an old friend recognised after many years of service as a valuable component of the familiar pyrethrum fly sprays and aerosols.

Higher standards have been introduced for a number of compounds. For *phenothiazine*, for example, both the degree of purity and the particle size of the powder are now specified, for the reason that those factors influence anthelmintic efficiency. A minimal content of 85 per cent. is now required, as determined by a new method of assay, and at least 85 per cent. of the particles should be less than 30 microns in diameter, a minimum of 55 per cent. being of less than 10 microns.

Part II of the Codex deals mainly with vaccines and sera, which often play a prominent part in the control of many animal diseases for which there is no other specific therapy. Important additions to the section are Newcastle-disease vaccine for the active immunisation of poultry against fowl pest and bovine lungworm oral vaccine, a helminth vaccine developed some years ago by the Glasgow Veterinary School for the active immunisation of cattle against parasitic bronchitis (*husk*). Canine contagious hepatitis vaccines are new features, as also is foot-and-mouth-disease vaccine (living) for use overseas. In general, the safety and potency tests for those products have been defined more precisely, and in many examples they are based on the international biological standards developed by the World Health Organisation. A most useful new chapter in the section is that on adjuvants—substances like mineral gels and oil emulsions that are used to enhance the efficacy of vaccines. A monograph on *Clostridium welchii* vaccines is included, but no account has been taken of the modern tendency in sheep vaccination to use a single vaccine with a multi-purpose action containing several different antigens each capable of stimulating an adequate immune response.

### No Corticoid Ointment or Cream

In Part III, many deletions from the Formulary correspond to those of Part I already mentioned. There are, however, others, notably *bougies*, *electuaries*, *extracts*, *infusions* and *tinctures*: The traditional glycerin preparations, which are no doubt considered to have outlived their usefulness, are also left out. As *hydrocortisone ointment* has been removed there is no official corticoid ointment or cream corresponding to those commonly prescribed for inflammatory diseases of the skin and ears, especially in small animals. The new formulations include a *zinc oxide/diphenhydramine cream* for use in allergic dermatoses, *depôt tablets of cobalt oxide* for livestock in cobalt-deficient areas, a *drench of hexachlorophane* for liver fluke, and a variety of injections, including those of *calcium*, *copper* and *magnesium*.

A note given on dispersible powders seems inadequate in its vague reference to suitable non-toxic wetting, dispersing or suspending agents. Those suitable agents should surely have been defined and included by name in the new appendix on Pharmaceutical Adjuvants. In the same context it is surprising that the one and only official drench should be that of a relative newcomer, *hexachlorophane*. Why not similar monographs for drenches of *phenothiazine* and *hexachloroethane*, which are probably the best known and most widely used of all veterinary anthelmintics?

The intramammary injections for use against bovine mastitis are much the same as those of the 1953 Codex, with the addition of the broad-spectrum *cloxacillin* preparation.



There is, however, an initial statement that generally the active ingredients of those formulations should not be detectable in the milk for longer than forty-eight hours after the last injection. Unfortunately the monographs that follow give no indication as to how that more rapid excretion of drug is to be achieved or whether some adjuvant is to be used in the formulations.

Amongst the eighteen appendices there is a section on supplements for Animal Feeds, with practical information on the operative concentrations and uses of the antibiotics, hormones, minerals, vitamins and coccidiostats as dietary supplements. Also noteworthy is the appendix of Pharmaceutical Adjuvants designed to include the excipients and ancillary agents used in pharmaceutical formulation.

Last of the appendices is a comprehensive list of names, proprietary and otherwise, for the assistance of readers who are more familiar with trade names than with Codex titles. Whilst indeed useful for reference, the appendix seems unnecessarily detailed. Some of the proprietary names can be needed but rarely, if they are not already outdated: hydrogen peroxide with two such names is one example and procaine with thirteen trade names is another; while the proprietary brand of barium antimony tartrate has long since been discontinued. Equivalents such as baking soda for sodium bicarbonate and hypo for sodium thiophosphate seem unnecessary in a highly technical publication, yet useful items such as DDT, BHC and BAL, and names like vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and vitamin C should have been included. Some revision could thus be made with advantage in the next edition, and trade names might also be more readily distinguished. Those are minor criticisms, however, of an outstanding publication which, considered as a whole, has successfully fulfilled its function of collating sound up-to-date information in keeping with modern standards, on the drugs used in the veterinary field. Welcomed as warmly as the first edition, this second B. Vet. C. will earn high credit and prestige amongst pharmacists, manufacturers and veterinary authorities in all countries.

## Onward from Galen

★ A VETERINARY HISTORY ★

ANY reader who, while priding himself on his knowledge of the history of things pharmaceutical, would admit to knowing little of things veterinary, has a unique opportunity to restore some balance by reading a new book in which "the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food commemorates the centenary of its forerunner." "Animal Health—a Centenary" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 80s.) is a title that scarcely begins to disclose the mine of information contained in its pages, though the less-inhibited introduction on the dust jacket admits that the book should become "an indispensable work of reference in the field of comparative preventive medicine." One quarter of the book is a historical review in two parts, 1865 to 1914 and 1914 to 1965. Like so many organisations that "just grewed," the Animal Health Division finds it hard to put an exact date in its beginnings: should it be in August 1865 when some unpaid work was begun to handle correspondence arising from a Privy Council Order appointing inspectors to effect regulations designed to control a rapidly-spreading outbreak of cattle plague? Should it be October 14, 1865, when work was made official in the guise of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council office? Or should it be 1868 when the temporary Veterinary Department was officially "established" under Treasury pay and appeared for the first time in the Estimates? Not unexpectedly, the compiler chose October 14, 1865, "as there was no break in payment for the veterinary services" from that date. The story recounted begins more than a century earlier with an outbreak of cattle plague in the reign of George I, and tells of administrative-professional and intra-profes-

sional argument and bargaining that gradually established a state of "animal health" in Britain. That the measures taken were fully justified is borne out by the chronicle of diseases for the eradication of which the machinery is given credit: Sheep-pox (1866), cattle plague (1877), bovine pleuro-pneumonia (1898), epizootic lymphangitis (1905), rabies (1922), glanders (1928) parasitic mange of horses, asses and mules (1948) and sheep scab (1952). Bovine tuberculosis has also been virtually eliminated, and foot-and-mouth disease has been eradicated on every occasion on which it has appeared in Britain. The historical and technical stories behind those successes, and the work carried out on many other diseases, form the basis of the book's second part, to which are added accounts of protective measures, animal welfare, and research. Part three surveys the international scene and the principles and practice of preventive medicine. Over forty veterinaries have written on their particular subjects for this book and the result is a work from which no-one with a little technical knowledge and a liking for a good story can fail to derive some enjoyment and new information.

## Any Business Questions?

*Is the following income tax demand correct? I bought this business on July 1, 1963. It was not a new business. I had my first tax demand in January 1965. During this year I have been asked for two years' tax—based on the July 1963–June 1964 figures. Is it right I should be paying for the two years?*

PRESUMABLY your first accounts are made up for the year ended June 30, 1964. Three assessments, namely those for 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 are based on that account. The first assessment will be based on three-quarters of the full income assessable and the second and third assessments on the whole amount. It would appear that you have received the first two demands, namely that for 1963-64, and that for 1964-65. That is correct and you will receive a 1965-66 demand within the next two or three months.

*I am due for a renewal of the lease of this property consisting of house and shop that was built immediately prior to the war. I am offered a new lease at £350 p.a. for seven years with an option of a further seven years at a rental to be negotiated at that time. As an alternative I can purchase the property at a figure of around £5,000–£5,500. If I did that, I would have to arrange a loan. What do you consider would be the better proposition?*

THIS depends upon the rate of interest which you must pay on the loan. Assuming a rate of about 7 per cent., the annual cost of both courses is roughly the same, and if you buy, you must in addition find the money to pay for a loan. At the same time, assuming that the property is sound and in a reasonable position, purchase is probably the better course.

## NEW BOOKS

### Poisons and T.S.A. Guide

Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 234. 10s.

THE new (eighth) edition of the Poisons and T.S.A. Guide incorporates the relevant changes that have come into effect since publication of the previous edition in August 1964. Included for the first time is a short summary of the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, which makes it an offence to be in unauthorised possession of certain substances other than Dangerous Drugs. Such substances are now specially marked in the extended poisons list. Also new is information on supplying animal medicines to farmers, animal feeding stuffs containing poisons and Therapeutic Substances, and certain antibiotics for horticultural purposes and for preserving raw fish. The explanatory text has been rearranged, and the extended poisons and T.S.A. list now includes nearly 5,000 entries. The Guide is now in a square-back binding with bright red cover.



# Symposium on Drug Dangers

## PANEL OF FOUR ADDRESS NORTH-EASTERN PHARMACISTS

UNDER the chairmanship of Mr. A. Vickers (senior lecturer in pharmaceuticals, Sunderland Technical College) a panel comprising Miss B. Naish (head of Home Safety Division, Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents) and Messrs. L. J. Ackroyd (inspector, Dangerous Drugs Branch, Home Office); J. B. Grosset (a member of Council); R. H. Jackson (clinical teacher in child health, University of Newcastle and consultant paediatrician at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle) and N. A. Wynne (senior lecturer in pharmacology, University of Newcastle; director, Poisons Information Centre, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle), considered "Problems and Dangers of Effective Medicine" at the University of Durham recently. The occasion was the seventh annual joint meeting of the four North-eastern Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society (Sunderland, Tees-side, Newcastle and Northumberland and Durham County) and members put a variety of questions bearing on the subject.

### Would Public Read Notices?

*Should all containers for tablets, etc., bear a warning e.g. "Medicines are dangerous. Keep in a safe place."?*

DR. WYNNE said he would agree with the second part of the warning, but not the first. It would be better to use "Caution, keep medicines in a safe place." DR. JACKSON, speaking from wide first-hand experience of accidental poisoning of children, said that any action to help was justified. 8-10 per cent. of the admissions to his group of hospitals were such cases. Any mention of danger might put off the patient from taking the medicine, but he would strongly support the use of a phrase such as "Caution, keep out of reach of children." MR. GROSSET did not agree that a container of dispensed medicines should carry a notice such as was suggested. Surely, he said, it was more important to have the precise dose and the specific intervals between doses clearly stated. He thought it doubtful if the public would read cautionary notices, particularly if they were permanent. He suggested that if it were felt that dispensed medicines should be a medium for an education campaign it should be effected by a small flag label used intermittently. He felt that the prescriber should take a more responsible attitude to medicines, indicating the precise dose and interval—never "as directed" or "as before"—and by himself advising his patient to keep the medicine out of the reach of children. MISS NAISH thought the public must be educated to realise the potency of medicines, to keep them in a proper place and to observe the proper dosage. She thought it would be a help if the label gave some indication of the disease or illness, particularly when two or more physically identical tablets were dispensed in similar containers. MR. GROSSET mentioned that a suitable cabinet had been shown at the "Medicines with Care" exhibition

sponsored by the Society. DR. JACKSON spoke of the difficulty of finding an answer to the young mother of an accidentally poisoned child who said "No one warned me that the tablets were dangerous to my child." The increasing number of accidental poisonings, said MISS NAISH, showed that the time was ripe for a concerted national effort to get the danger over to the public.

From the floor MR. KAY pointed out the danger of patients transferring tablets from the original container, or of sharing their tablets with neighbours. There was also a risk, he said, when a doctor prescribed one preparation for more than one person.

MR. WING thought that the responsibility of adult to child was important, the child should never be allowed to administer his own medicine.

MR. KERR doubted whether the public would ever have a respect for medicines while so many proprietary preparations that could be bought anywhere were advertised on television. The really effective cautionary warning would be restriction of medicines distribution to pharmacies.

*In view of the widespread abuse of drugs of addiction, are present controls adequate?*

Whilst the Home Office drafted the regulations concerning Dangerous Drugs, said MR. ACKROYD, it had to some extent to consider public opinion. In the case of amphetamines and similar drugs, prior to the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, only the sale was regulated, but even now, though it is an offence to be illegally in possession of those drugs, no records need be kept. Turning to drugs controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Act, he said "It is not an offence to be a drug addict, they are considered as being in need of treatment and may be given regular doses by their general practitioner. Some take advantage of this, often being plausible liars." It was possible that the findings of the Brain Committee would lead to new legislation acceptable both to the public and the professions. DR. WYNNE commented that as the amphetamine addicts give trouble only whilst on the drug, heavier restrictions on prescribing and possessing could be the answer to the need for stricter control. THE CHAIRMAN suggested that the law was always too late, and questioned whether the formulators of those regulations took the advice of people who knew the situation—the doctor and the pharmacist.

### Treatment of "Registered" Addicts

In reply to a question about curative treatment for "registered" addicts MR. ACKROYD said that contrary to common belief there were no "registered drug addicts" to whom an official ration was allowed, although some addicts referred to themselves as "registered" to mislead a new doctor. Addicts brought to the notice of the authorities were listed as "Known to Home Office." That meant only what it said

and conferred no right to supplies. The record was maintained primarily for United Nations report purposes. Although physically cured by hospital treatment, many were still in need of psychological treatment. Instead of seeking that, some went along to a strange G.P. and started all over again. MR. GROSSET thought that irresponsible and excessive prescribing in the past had been an important cause of misuse of drugs of dependence. As the main increase in consumption of true dangerous drugs had been of heroin, why was it not banned in this country as in many others he asked. DR. WYNNE said that heroin was sometimes the only analgesic that would ease severe pains, such as those sometimes caused by terminal carcinoma, without causing stupefaction. The proposed total banning of heroin had not been carried out in this country, said MR. ACKROYD, because if it brought relief in only a few cases of the type Dr. Wynne had mentioned, that was thought a good enough reason to make it available. At present the illicit supplies were mainly excess from prescribing, but a ban might make illicit importing sufficiently rewarding financially to risk the severe penalties, and lead to a more serious position than the present one.

### No Rubber Stamp Prescriptions

*What are the views of the panel with regard to dispensed medicines bearing the official name of the contents?*

MR. GROSSET gave a personal view that he was against the automatic descriptive labelling of dispensed medicines. He quoted an eminent physician who had said that "the identification of the drug in a case of accidental poisoning was not of paramount importance as there were known antidotes for only about 1 per cent. of drugs. It was more important to treat the symptoms." The Dunlop Committee and the Council of the British Medical Association had both supported the move for automatic descriptive labelling, he said, but it was significant that the bodies representing the interests of the general medical practitioner were opposed to such a move. He went on to say that the Council of the Society had come to an agreement with the B.M.A. that if a prescriber wanted the descriptive name on the label pharmacists would recognise the use of "N.P." or "Nomen Proprium" or the Joint Formulary Recommendation but they would not recognise the use of a rubber stamp. When it could be shown that the majority of prescriptions carried the written request for such labelling then the Council would be prepared to look again at the request for automatic descriptive labelling. DR. WYNNE said he would like to see all containers labelled with the amount and the exact name of the drugs therein. He also maintained that routine treatment of symptoms in cases of poisoning where the identity of the poisoning agent was not known could sometimes lead to serious trouble, for instance the treatment of hypoten-



ion, caused by overdosage of a monoamine-oxidase inhibitor with sympathomimetic amines.

MR. KERR felt that hospital doctors were more vehement than family doctors in their support of the use of "Nomen Proprium." DR. JACKSON pointed out that it was the hospital doctors, and particularly the children's specialist, who had to deal with children who were poisoned by drugs as practically all cases were brought directly to hospitals and not to the family doctor. MR. KERR thought that to give the patient information about his treatment would lead to demands for specific treatment from the doctor. It could also encourage patients to pass on either tablets, or their names, to others. MR. WING favoured identifying contents—after all, he said, patients saw the name on the prescription, the secrecy of the past was disappearing.

MR. POOLE thought when a patient had more than one medicine to take, labelling of contents would make it easier for him to take the right one at the right time.

*Have any approaches ever been made to pharmaceutical industry to avoid the presentation of tablets and capsules that resemble sweets in appearance?*

MR. GROSSET knew of no such approach. In the *British Pharmacopæia* 1953 tablets were directed to be white, but the B.P. 1958 allowed coloured tablets. Colours did, of course, help identification, he said, but the most impelling colours should not be used. MISS NAISH deprecated sweets made to resemble tablets, or which were packed in miniature imitations of medicine containers, and said that the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents had succeeded on one or two occasions in getting manufacturers to withdraw

sweets coming into those categories.

A recent case of a child being poisoned by a proprietary delayed-action iron capsule was described by DR. JACKSON. Not only were those capsules and contents attractive in colour and form, but they were unsealed and easy to open, he said.

In discussion MR. GOULD questioned the need for such attractive colours in multicoloured delayed action tablets.

DR. JACKSON agreed with MR. MACKLEY who said he was not sure that uncoloured tablets or unpleasant tasting medicines would decrease poisonings, saying that young children would swallow anything, taste did not seem to deter or to encourage them.

MR. J. P. KERR, Newcastle-on-Tyne, thanked the panel on behalf of the four Branches, for giving their views and said they had given members a great deal to think over.

## Health Education and the Pharmacist

### VIEWS ADVANCED AT A SYMPOSIUM IN NOTTINGHAM

PHARMACISTS were urged by MR. G. TEELING-SMITH (director, Office of Health Economics) to accept a new rôle as health educationalists in order to relieve general practitioners of some of their present burden. He was speaking at a meeting organised by the Royal Society of Health's pharmaceutical and health education groups in Nottingham on October 26. Speaking to the title "Health Education and the Pharmacist," Mr. Teeling-Smith said that health education had become a subject in its own right. Its first aspect was public exhortation—appropriate action to deal with smoking, venereal disease, etc.—amounting essentially to advertising. It might be referred to as "health publicity." The decision to use the medical services had always to be taken by the patient or by his friends and relatives. At present, unless the patient realised he was suffering from an illness, he could not benefit from the medical care available to him under the National Health Service. That threw into relief the purpose of health education: People with undiagnosed diabetes could collapse before consulting a doctor. Health education should be directed towards encouraging people to live as healthy lives as possible, and to take the fullest care of their health.

#### Where Pharmacists Could Come In

It would be many years before enough doctors and dentists could be trained to meet the need, said the speaker, and that was where pharmacists could come into their own. At present, a retail pharmacist spent about a third of his time dealing with matters unrelated to pharmacy. "I believe it is a scandalous waste of scientific manpower to employ pharmaceutical scientists in small independent pharmacies when half of their time must be spent in handling non-pharmaceutical goods." Mr. Teeling-Smith did not think a pharmacist could any longer regard his professional knowledge as being concerned only with the provision, storage and quality control of medicines. He

had to be concerned in the broadest sense with their use and that meant understanding diseases and their treatment. Development in that aspect of the pharmacist's knowledge should make him a key figure in health education. He visualised the pharmacist's shop of the future as a centre for health education, with perhaps a classroom where lectures and discussions could be held and where the public went for information and advice. Unless the pharmacist accepted that rôle, Mr. Teeling-Smith could not foresee a very promising future for pharmacy. If the pharmacist concerned himself too much with distribution he might find himself overtaken by automation. Experiments in America in automatic dispensing had shown that such methods could have safeguards which might reduce the risk of dispensing error below that of human beings.

#### Methods of Recompense

The question was "How could pharmacists afford to give up handling non-pharmaceutical goods and spend their time discussing health topics with their customers?" There were three possible ways: First, remuneration by the Government. If the pharmacist could show that he was taking work off the medical practitioner he could make a good case for higher remuneration. Second, he could be paid directly by the public for his advice. Mr. Teeling-Smith said he wanted to make it clear that there was a distinction between telling what the symptoms of cancer were and actually diagnosing the disease. Was it too much to suggest that people would pay a shilling or two a week to learn how to stay healthy? If only two per cent. of the customers of a retail shop were to pay 2s. 6d. a week to attend health discussions, it would bring in an average of £400 a year and that would go a long way to replacing the profit on non-pharmaceutical sales.

A third possibility the speaker mentioned "with some diffidence." Britain, he said, had been referred to as a

nation of pill-takers but he felt that epithet to be unjust, as Britain spent less on medicines than other countries



Mr. Teeling-Smith at the rostrum.

equally advanced. There was no sense in which it was unethical or professional to suggest that pharmaceutical sales could be increased as a result of an educated attitude from the public. In many ways it was a criticism of our society that some people were not receiving treatment. Sales of medicines might rise from about £11,000 to about £20,000 a year for an average pharmacy. That would more than compensate for abandoning all non-pharmaceutical sales.

#### Back to the Present Day

MISS MARY A. BURR (chairman of the Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society) presented a paper which she said was based on the same subject—the pharmacist as a health educator—but hers concerned the present age. She felt that Mr. Teeling-Smith was looking forty years ahead. "I have no pipe dreams in my paper," she said.

Miss Burr did not support the view that the pharmacist might ease the burden on the doctor by taking over what might be called his "less professional" work. It was important to remember that the pharmacist today was overworked and taking on an increasing burden of professional responsibility.



## COMPETING WITH SUPERMARKETS

### Irish pharmacists contemplate group buying scheme

GROUP buying on a co-operative basis may soon be introduced to cater for pharmacists in the midlands, said Mr. W. DALTON (president, Irish Drug Association) at a well attended meeting of local associations in Nenagh, co. Tipperary, on October 24. Headquarters of the project would be in the Tullamore area. Purpose would be to purchase in bulk at the keenest possible terms, enabling pharmacists to compete with supermarkets and other cut-price stores in the sale of "non-confined" lines. The president made his disclosure during a discussion on the need for promoting marketing schemes and adopting modern selling techniques to meet competition from supermarkets in the sales of tooth-pastes, soaps and similar products. A suggestion that, as a "kick-off," certain lines should be deleted from the official index list, was made by Mr. P. DELANEY, Waterford. He said that that would enable pharmacists to meet price-cutting. It was "ridiculous and unrealistic," he asserted, for pharmacists to persist in charging 3s. 6d. for a tooth-paste when the same product could be obtained at local stores for 2s. 6d. and in cut-price shops for 1s. 8d. or 1s. 10d. Such discrepancies in prices were creating a bad image of the pharmacist in the public mind and, as a consequence, people were inclined to think pharmacists were over-charging for prescriptions and "confined" lines. A recent survey carried out in a Cork suburban pharmacy had disclosed that 60 per cent. of pharmacists' turnover was from dispensing prescriptions and selling drugs and other "ethical" lines and 10 per cent. from photographic sales. Of the balance, all but 10 per cent. was in products confined to pharmacists and the remaining 10 per cent. represented merchandise also carried by supermarkets and cut-price stores. Mr. J. J. DE LOUGHREY, Nenagh, also favoured a reduction in the price of some "non-confined" lines. The feeling of the meeting generally was that pharmacists should be allowed to use their discretion as to prices for those particular products. It was also felt that pharmacists would have to break away from recommended manufacturers' prices, which only helped cut-price stores to spotlight the difference in the prices charged. Mr. A. S. GLEESON, Birt, co. Offaly, favoured removal from the official list of the toilet lines in question, so as to enable each pharmacist to sell at the prices he thought best to suit the particular area. A proposal by Mr. J. CARROLL, Cork, that all "confined" lines be removed from the official index was defeated.

#### Each Pharmacist to Subscribe

It was mentioned that a scheme of group buying was under consideration that would provide for each community pharmacist subscribing not less than £100 to enable a co-operative buying group to be established. Products could then be bought at the most advantageous prices. Some members thought that the establishment of too large a group-

buying project would involve the promoters in serious overheads, and advocated the establishment of a smaller, less cumbersome unit. The matter is being considered by the committee meeting.

Strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the manner in which pharmacists were by-passed in the operation of the warble-fly scheme for the coming year. Members stressed that every effort should be made to get them included in the 1966 scheme. A suggestion that local associations should engage in social activities aimed at establishing the closest possible relations with the medical, veterinary and dental professions was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT pointed out that a successful symposium had been held in Ennis in 1964 and the general feeling was that the address delivered by Mr. Kennelly (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland Council) had

done much for pharmacists in co. Clare and had resulted in closer co-operation between the medical and pharmaceutical professions there. All such social functions helped to bring the professions closer together and should be encouraged to the utmost.

THE PRESIDENT had welcomed delegates and had congratulated Cork on the success of the recent Pharmacy Week. On the proposed health services extension he said that the services of Mr. Lovsey, an expert in the economic field, had been acquired to help the joint committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the I.D.A. prepare their case for submission to the Department for Health. Some members thought that consideration should be given to the position of community pharmacists in the event of their services not being availed of in the new scheme. THE PRESIDENT thought it would be in the general interest not to discuss the matter further until the details of the scheme had been finally announced by the Department. That was agreed to.

## "UNEXPLAINED" INFANT DEATHS

### Findings of an inquiry

"UNEXPLAINED" deaths in infancy have been associated with early bottle feeding, the use of a soft pillow and recent infection according to a Ministry of Health report, Inquiry into Sudden Death in Infancy (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d.). The inquiry was based on a study of sudden deaths in infants occurring in defined areas of London and in Cambridgeshire and has been in progress for ten years. The report suggests if the inquiry findings are correct the adoption of two simple precautions, namely a hard pillow, and breast feeding for the first two weeks of life, should break the fatal sequence and prevent many of the deaths.

#### Anaphylactic Shock

The results of the immunological studies suggested that the inhalation of cow's milk might cause fatal anaphylactic shock and that it would be worthwhile exploring the possibility of treating cow's milk in such a way that all the proteins were coagulated in the infant stomach and thus rendered less liable to regurgitation.

Sir George Godber (Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health) says in the preface to the report that firm conclusions have not been reached. The Medical Research Council is considering what further research study would be needed to investigate the hypothesis that anaphylaxis to cow's milk may play a part in causing the deaths. Concerning the size of the problem, taking 1960 as a sample year, it is said that if the findings of the committee responsible for the report are typical of the country as a whole, this "implies that about 1,090 cases of sudden death in infancy might be classed as 'unexplained' in England and Wales in that year."

"By way of comparison," the report comments, "in the same year 615 children under the age of 15 were killed in road accidents in England and Wales,

from which it would appear that the risk of 'unexplained' sudden death before reaching the age of two is about twice that of being killed on the roads before leaving school."

Of 110 cases of unexplained death, 86 were found dead, 19 were discovered ill, and five were taken ill under observation. Of 102 cases which information is available, 20 per cent. were stated to have been found with the mouth and nose completely covered by bedding, and in a further 18 per cent. the mouth and nose were partially covered.

#### Pillow Incriminated

The evidence produced incriminating the pillow as a causative factor is that 36.1 per cent. of the infants were sleeping with a soft pillow when found, compared with only 12 per cent. of a control group of normal infants, and that only 47.2 per cent. of them had no pillow, compared with 70.7 per cent. of the control group.

## N.H.S. STATISTICS

In BARNSEY during June 37,192 prescriptions (25,992 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £17,708. Average total cost per prescription 114.27d.

In LEEDS 246,651 prescriptions (164,071 forms) were dispensed during June. The total cost was £123,882, an average of 120.54d. per prescription.

In ENGLAND during June 18,538,080 prescriptions (12,467,967 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £9,577,498. Average cost per prescription was 123.99d.

In CHESTER during June 34,374 prescriptions (23,128 forms) were dispensed. The total cost was £19,058 of which dispensing fees amounted to £3,850. The average total cost per prescription was 133.06d.



## ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

### Associates' Section celebrates coming of age

TRACING the history of the Associates' Section of the Ulster Chemists' Association at a party held to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the Section, recently, MR. J. C. WELLWOOD (president of the Association), said that over the twenty-one years relationships between the Association and the Associates' Section had been most harmonious. Disputes had arisen in the past—and no doubt would continue in the future—but the joint council set up in 1944 helped to resolve difficulties as it represented the Associates' and Executive committees. Mr. Wellwood, who was proposing the toast to the Associates' Section, said that at the last tribunal, he had been impressed by the dignified and professional manner in which the associates' claims were put forward. At no time had pharmacy's professionalism been lowered. "Your future and indeed the future of pharmacy will be measured by the standards which you as a body set your members," said Mr. Wellwood.

#### Encouraging New Members

The decrease in number of pharmacists would deplete their numbers, he continued, but every effort should be made to encourage new membership. Increased trading in chemists' products by supermarkets could well strike a crashing blow but full co-operation from the section's members in selling National Pharmaceutical Union sponsored products could go a long way towards helping pharmacy recover. The patient and customer must come first, went on Mr. Wellwood. Before any attempt was made to launch a five-day week, shorter hours, etc., services must be provided. Provincial towns had found a five-day week easier to observe, but difficulties did exist in Belfast, though he felt sure that even those would be resolved.

Responding to the toast, MR. R. J. DAVIDSON (chairman, Associates' Section), thanked Mr. Wellwood for his kind words about the organisation. It was indeed remarkable that such harmonious relations existed after twenty-one years, he said. He felt that one must also pay tribute to the founder members of the Executive Committee of the time who permitted, perhaps even encouraged, the formation of the Associates' organisation, and thus presented employee pharmacists, apprentices and other registered persons with the opportunity to join a trade union that was concerned only with pharmaceutical matters. He would like to think it showed faith in the then associates' temporary committee and its leadership. He thought their courage and faith have been justified. Associates would help in every way possible to launch the new N.P.U. products, he said. "I can assure you, Mr. Wellwood, and the U.C.A., of our full support in all these matters." Mr. Davidson then went on "Before I sit down I have one further very pleasant duty to perform. As we all know the secretary of the U.C.A., Miss Strachan, retires at the end of this year. We will all miss Miss Strachan very much. She has always

been quietly efficient, a brilliant organiser and a tireless worker. On behalf of the Associates' Section it is my pleasure to present you with this painting which I ask you to accept. We wish you a long and happy retirement." MISS STRACHAN replied, expressing her delight at the beautiful picture and thanking the Committee for the kind thought which prompted the gift.

#### Toasts

The toast "The Foundation Members" was proposed by MR. G. E. MCILHAGGER (hospital pharmacists' representative on the Associates' committee) who paid tribute to the valiant members of the first committee. MR. H. W. GAMBLE responded. MR. R. G. P. McMULLAN (immediate past-chairman) proposed the toast "The Guests." MR. N. C. COOPER (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), replying, thanked Mr. McMullan for the proposal and the Associates' Section for their hospitality. He congratulated the Section on their attainments over the years, and wished them continued

success. Speaking however, as an employer he said "When I see the advances you have made in your infancy and adolescence, I tremble to think what you will accomplish now you have come of age." DR. D. MCILHAGGER also spoke to the toast. A handsomely decorated cake, complete with mortar and pestle and the Association's sign was cut by Mrs. J. C. Wellwood and distributed to the guests (see also C. & D., October 23, p. 407). A musical programme followed the dinner.

Mr. R. J. Davidson presided. Guests included Mr. J. McClenahan (first secretary) and Mrs. McClenahan; Mr. H. W. Gamble, and Mrs. Gamble; Mr. W. H. Boyd, and Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. E. H. Barr and her husband; the president of the Ulster Chemists' Association (Mr. J. C. Wellwood) and Mrs. Wellwood; Miss A. E. Strachan (secretary); the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (Mr. N. C. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper); the secretary of the Society (Mr. W. Gorman) and Mrs. Gorman; Mr. J. N. Patterson (Ministry of Home Affairs) and Mrs. Patterson; the president of the Society of Pharmaceutical Students (Mr. A. Ross); and Mrs. E. Coulter (secretary, Associates' Section).

## CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

### New Association's Officers and Aims

THE integration of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers into the new body, Chemical Industries Association, Ltd., is to be effective as from January 1, 1966. The first meeting of its council was held on October 29 under the presidency of Mr. P. C. Allen. Other first officers of the new association are Lord Netherthorpe and Mr. F. L. Waring, *Vice-presidents*; Mr. J. C. H. McEntee, *Director General*; Mr. H. W. Vallender, *Director of Trade Affairs*; Mr. J. T. Collins, *Director of Industrial Relations*; and Mr. A. J. Chant is to be *General Secretary*.

C.I.A.'s main burden of activities will fall upon their trade affairs board and their industrial relations board which will have responsibilities similar to those of the council of A.B.C.M. and the executive board of A.C. & A.E. respectively. Each board will be supported by specialist committees and provision is made for the establishment under both boards of groups or sections of members with particular interests.

Membership of the new association is in three categories. "A" members and "B" members will receive all the specific services which members of A.B.C.M. and A.C. & A.E. respectively have received in the past, but both will be more comprehensive and both will embrace the increasingly important fields of productivity, training and safety. Members will be free to choose the class of membership best suited to their particular needs, but it is expected that many will wish to take up the third category of membership, "Full" membership which will afford them the combination of the "A" and "B" services and, in addition, will allow them to participate fully in all the general activities of the C.I.A.

It is intended to maintain and develop the existing regional organisation in order to provide a community of interest between members on a geographical basis and additional links between members and the central organisation and committees of the association. The committee structure will be widely representative throughout of the membership and of distinct sectors of the industry.

In addition to the president and vice-presidents, the following are members of C.I.A.'s council:—Messrs. G. F. Ashford (chairman, chemicals and plastics group, The Distillers Co., Ltd.); G. H. Beeby (chairman, British Titan Products Co., Ltd.); J. K. Bottomley (director (production), Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd.); C. G. Bridge (director, Reckitt & Sons, Ltd.); F. A. Cockfield (managing director, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.); M. I. Freeman (chairman, Imperial Smelting Corporation, Ltd.); J. C. Garrels (chairman and managing director, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.); G. Hickson (managing director, Laporte Industries, Ltd.); M. J. C. Hutton-Wilson (chairman, Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd.); N. A. Iliff (managing director, Shell Chemical Co., Ltd.); R. B. Robinson (chairman, Midland Tar Distillers, Ltd.); C. M. Wright (personnel director, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.); Drs. W. Blakey (chairman, British Industrial Plastics, Ltd.); A. G. Ramsay (vice-chairman, International Nickel, Ltd.); J. E. Taylor (chairman, U.K. chemical group, Unilever, Ltd.) and D. E. Wheeler (managing director, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) and Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones (executive vice-chairman, Albright & Wilson, Ltd.). Mr. Bottomley is to be chairman of the industrial relations board and Dr. Wheeler chairman of the trade affairs board.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3: The markets during the week were extremely quiet and few important price changes were recorded.

Among SPICES, the price of white Sarawak PEPPER which in the previous week had receded on talks of barter deals between Singapore and Indonesia, rose again sharply as it became evident that Indonesia was not anxious to sell. There was a slight easing in CARDAMOMS (Aleppy greens) for shipment, but the position on the spot was unchanged. New crop African GINGER was on offer at 210s. per cwt., c.i.f., with Nigerian peeled at 195s., c.i.f. Jamaica was still not offering. PIMENTO BERRIES remain virtually unobtainable. MENTHOL prices were unchanged in a dull market. Among BALSAMS, there were no sizeable parcels of CANADA or PERU on offer. Singapore is to start producing AGAR on a mass commercial scale next year. A new 200,000 Malaysian dollars factory is due to go into production in three months time, and is said to be the first of its kind in south-east Asia, according to reports from Singapore.

English distilled PIMENTO OIL moved up in sympathy with the scarcity of berries. Ceylon CITRONELLA was again fractionally easier and the Formosan oil was down by one penny per lb. American PEPPERMINT and SPEARMINT were firm. There were no further developments in the supply position or price of BERGAMOT.

Among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS, the only price change advised was a reduction in MERCUROCHROME.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton, in bulk: B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—One-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £65 18s. per ton in hessian bags or £64 18s. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent. All less 7s. cwt. if in bags.

FUMARIC ACID.—Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt. according to container.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 11s. 9d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 11s. 6d.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Per kilo in 50-kilo lots: CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; IRON, 33s. 7d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C. 1949, 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 20 per cent., 10s. 8d.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. to 4s. 7d. per litre, as to quantity; Scheele's from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C., 1959, 15s. 5d. per kilo; 50 per cent., 19s. 3d.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—5-kilos, 325s. per kilo.

KAOLIN.—Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. 4s. 7d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 2d. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots; 12-winchesters, 2s. 9d. per lb.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MERCUROCHROME.—250-gm. lots are 159s. per kilo.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton; 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID.—Manufacturers' rates for 4-ton lots, £153 per ton.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P., 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt. pure crystals, 27s. 9d. per lb.

RIBOFLAVINE.—One kilo, 217s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 320s. per kilo.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 8s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. A carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

### Ethyl Alcohol

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities; the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall. drums).

FERMENTATION grades in tank wagon lots per proof gall.:—

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 overproof); where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bu'k gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty.

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied on'y to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

### Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more; 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10 gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.



## Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 3d., duty paid.

ALOES. — (Per cwt.) Cape primes, spot, 265s.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f., and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 295s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.; CANADA: small lots at 28s. spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. nominal. PERU: 30s., spot; shipment, 28s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 31s.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 6s. per lb.; spot; shipment, 5s. 3d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZON. — Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. Stocks at origin exhausted.

CALAMUS. — Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA. — Root is offered at 155s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 30s., nominal; shipment, 25s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. Prime seed, none available spot or c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; 1965 peel for shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, who'e for shipment, 210s. cwt., c.i.f.; selected broken, 200s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers 18s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. scarce.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot 440s. per cwt. Mombasa not quoted.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychel'es, 150s. cwt. spot; shipment, 145s., c.i.f. nominal; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Is'e silver-grey, 19s. per lb.; black brilliant, 21s. Peruvian silver-grey, 15s.

COCILLANA. — Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; nominal. Continental, 10s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.) Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 195s., c.i.f. for new crop. African, spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 420s., shipment, not quoted. Cochin, spot, 320s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 150s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.) Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 115s. to 117s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot 120s. to 125s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 57s. Costa Rican, 70s. 6d., spot; shipment, 68s. 6d., c.i.f. Colombian, spot cleared; shipment, 54s. 6d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African spot, 7d. per lb.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 12s. 6d. per lb.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 28s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 29s. 6d., in bond, 34s. duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. 6d., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £245 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 12s. 6d.; sound unassorted, 11s. East Indian for shipment, 80's, nominal; 110's, 10s.; b.w.p., 6s. 6d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — East African No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., with Ceylon about the same price.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 4s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 9½d., c.i.f. Back Sarawak, 3s. 5d., spot; shipment, 3s. 2½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available; shipment, 380s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 250s., spot; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — For shipment, 135s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 135s.

RHUBARB. — Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 165s., spot. CELERY. — Indian, 195s., spot; shipment, 170s., c.i.f. now quoted. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 64s., duty paid; shipment Moroccan, 53s., c.i.f. quoted; Rumanian whole, current crop, 60s., c.i.f. New crop for November–December not yet quoted. CUMIN. — Moroccan, 330s., in bond; 355s., duty paid, Syrian, 327s. 6d. in bond, Shipment Moroccan, 320s., c.i.f. Syrian, 317s. 6s., c.i.f.; Indian, 277s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, quoted at 125s., spot; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 55s., duty paid; shipment, 44s., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English medium quality quoted from 70s. and up to 90s. for good quality.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.) BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 375s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELLILA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 310s.; shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 610s.; shipment, 550s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot. Forward, 7s. 3d.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 6d., spot, shipment, 9s. 1d., c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, 16s. 4½d.; shipment, 15s. 10d., c.i.f.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT. — Spot from 11s. per lb.

CALAMUS. — Spot from 70s. to 100s. per lb. as to origin.

CAMPOR. WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 9d. lb., duty paid.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 7½d.; shipment, 4s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 5d., in bond and 4s. 4d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. and spot.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. in 45-gall. drums is 12s. per gall. plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

DILL. — Imported is from 28s. to 42s. per lb., spot.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT. — Spot offers from 7s. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LAVANDIN. — From 25s. to 30s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 50s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 30s. to 40s. per lb. as to quality. New crop, forward delivery quoted around 50s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 10s. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment dearer at 11s. 10½d., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 70s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American from 40s. to 45s. as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 250s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE. — Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2: BORIC ACID quotations were lowered during the week to make the cost in car-lots \$96 a ton in bulk and \$102 bagged, a reduction in each case of \$10. Cosmetic grade LANOLIN was lowered to 40 cents, down five cents a lb., and the pharmaceutical grade was dropped to 38 cents, down six cents, due largely to the greater availability of wool grease. The price for PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE declined \$10 to \$55 a kilo. Sumatra BENZOIN was quoted at 36 cents a lb. (down five cents), as more imports began arriving. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were PATCHOULI at \$14 (up \$1.50); CLOVE at \$3.05 (20 cents); CEDAR-LEAF, \$8.85 (85 cents); LEMONGRASS, \$1.45 (15 cents); and CLARY SAGE, \$23 (\$3). Lower per lb. was BAY at \$5.85 (down 40 cents).



## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 13

- Flavour enhancer and method for its production, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,011,346.  
*Dichloro-a-koxphenylbiguanide, its salts and mycobacteriostatic compositions*, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,011,351.  
 Process for the preparation of esters of unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acids, Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,011,390.  
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from November 24.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 22

- X-ray examination apparatus, Siemens-Reinigerwerke, A.G., 1,011,403.  
*Pharmaceutical compositions and method of making them*, FMC Corporation, 1,011,406.  
 Process for the preparation of fulvenes, Consortium für Elektrochemische Industrie, G.m.b.H. 1,011,429.  
 Production of phenol, Halcon International, Inc. 1,011,432.  
*Stabilisation of alkylaromatic sulphonic acids*, Siccident S.p.A. 1,011,435.  
*Fertiliser compositions and method of manufacture*, Esso Research & Engineering Co. 1,011,463.  
*Manufacture of chlorinated derivatives of pyridine*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,011,493.  
*Preparation of fluorocarbons*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,011,494.  
*Powder dispensers*, Chiswick Products, Ltd. 1,011,495.  
*Personal wear apparatus for use in incontinent and voluntary micturition*, F. X. Keane. 1,011,517.  
*Process for the manufacture of derivatives of aliphatic dicarboxylic acids*, Knapsack, A.G. 1,011,552.  
*Substituted isoquinolines and pharmaceutical compositions thereof*, Chinoin Gyógyszer és Vegyszeti Termékek Gyára Rt. 1,011,554.  
*Process for the production of organic nitrogen compounds containing the imide-chloride group*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,011,555-56.  
*Dry shaving compositions*, Sunbeam Corporation. 1,011,557.  
*Hydroxylamines and process for their manufacture*, CIBA, Ltd. 1,011,558.  
*Bis-quaternary ammonium salts and a process for the preparation thereof*, Soc. Industrielle pour la Fabrication des Antibiotiques. 1,011,559.  
*Polymers of acetyl triallyl citrate*, Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,011,571.  
*Process for the manufacture of 19-nor-steroids*, CIBA, Ltd. 1,011,573.  
*Packs containing goods for sale*, L. A. Barnes. 1,011,607.  
*Manufacture of chlorine*, Solvay et Cie. 1,011,614.  
*Process for the production of a nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium containing fertiliser in granulated form*, Mannesmann, A.G. 1,011,616.  
*Process for the preparation of L-(-)- $\alpha$ -methyl 1- $\beta$ -(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-alanine*, C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,011,650.  
*Process for preparing bromination products of saicylanilide*, Dow Chemical Co. 1,011,657.  
*Preparation of L-citrulline by fermentation*, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,011,659.  
*Process for preparing esters*, M & T Chemicals, Inc. 1,011,660.  
*Photography of moving particles*, Central Electricity Generating Board. 1,011,673.  
*Process for the production of phthalic acid anhydride by air oxidation of aromatic hydrocarbon*, Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei. 1,011,678.  
*Production of phosphorus*, Albright & Wilson, Ltd. 1,011,689.  
*Closures for containers*, American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 1,011,692.  
*Photographic products and processes for the production thereof*, International Polaroid Corporation. 1,011,695.  
*Apparatus for use in the cleansing of component elements of hypodermic syringes*, Establish-

- ments Acic Arnold Charpillot. 1,011,755.  
*Cleansing of component elements of medical instruments*, Establishments Acic Arnold Charpillot. 1,011,756.  
*Vasopressin analogues with modified hormonal activity and method of preparing the same*, Spofa Sdruzben Podniku pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu. 1,011,834.  
*Phosphorus stabilisers*, Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc. 1,011,839.  
*Pesticidal dithiophosphate esters*, Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,011,841.  
*2-Amino-3 $\alpha$ -hydroxysteroids of the androstane series and the production thereof*, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,011,842.  
*D-(-)-L-aminobenzylpenicillin trihydrate*, Bristol-Myers Co. 1,011,843.  
*Process for the improvement of physical properties of cellulose materials*, Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,011,844.  
*Heterocyclic propinyl thioethers*, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,011,845.  
*Sulphonamides and a process for the manufacture thereof*, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,011,850.  
*Acid addition-salts of N,N-dialkylhydroxylamines useful as polymerisation inhibitors*, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation. 1,011,851.  
*Apparatus for dispensing liquid*, J. F. Eardley, Ltd. 1,011,862.  
*Apparatus for dispensing liquid*, Mills Bros. (Sheffield), Ltd. 1,011,863.  
*Disposable diaper*, Procter & Gamble Co. 1,011,888.  
*Plant culture media*, Proplasto, A.G. 1,011,910.  
*Tocopherols and sterols*, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,011,923.  
*Process for the production of coloured photographic images and ureido-phenols for use in the process*, Agfa, A.G. 1,011,940.  
*Sealing compositions and their use in container closures*, W. R. Grace & Co. 1,011,961.  
*Process for preparing 5'-ribo-nucleotides*, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,011,994.  
*Phosphorus-containing esters*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,012,002.  
*Process for the production of pyrrolidine compounds*, Parke, Davis & Co. 1,012,008.  
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 1.

## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 13.

- For sterilising compounds* (5)  
 HENSOL CX, 878,634, by John Henshaw & Co., Ltd., Eccles, Manchester.  
*For medical and pharmaceutical products* (5)  
 RINSTEAD, 878,595, by Warrick Brothers, Ltd., London, E.10.  
*For germicides, disinfectants and antiseptics* (5)  
 STERICLEEN, 879,530, by Procter & Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations* (5)  
 LOBITEX, 881,038, by Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.  
*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants* (5)  
 PRENOMISER-ISO, PRENISO, 881,092, 881,706, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leices.  
*For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations* (5)  
 KENASORB, 881,593, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants* (5)  
 SPIRICIL, 882,398, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.  
*For enlargers, tripods, camera clamps and flash bulbs, all for photographic use; projection screens and exposure meters* (9)  
 TRIDANT, 868,793, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.  
*For photographic and optical apparatus and instruments* (9)  
 AUTO-SOL, SOLMATIC, SUNMATIC, 883,103-05, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

*For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings* (9)

- FED, 880,082, by Fasid Enterprises, Ltd., London, W.C.2.  
*For photographic apparatus and instruments and parts; and lenses* (9)  
 GEMINI, 880,657, by Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., London, S.E.1.  
*For surgical hosiery and bandages for ankle joints* (10)  
 LYCRA, 874,072, by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 20

- For photographic chemicals and photographic sensitised materials* (1)  
 COPYSTAT, B875,528, by Copycat, Ltd., London, S.W.1.  
*For all goods* (3)  
 GENSING, 869,084, by Danske Oliemøller og Sæbefabrikker, A.S., Copenhagen, Denmark.  
 SKICE, 875,068, by Koninklijke Eau de Cologne Fabriek J. C. Boldoot, N.V., Amsterdam, Holland.  
*For cleaning preparations, preparations for the hair and non-medicated preparations for the teeth and mouth* (3)  
 STEADY, B877,129, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.  
*For perfumes, toilet waters and non-medicated toilet preparations, but not including soap* (3)  
 JAGUAR, 876,555, by Beecham Toiletory Division, Brentford, Middlesex.  
*For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes)* (3)  
 ULTRAKLEE, 878,593, by Wallace, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, S.5.  
*For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and essential oils* (3)  
 AVID, 878,765, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.  
*For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils* (3)  
 RADAR, 880,999, by Procter & Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations containing pyrene* (5)  
 COMPHYRONE, 865,078, by Johann A. Wulfig, Dusseldorf, Germany.  
*For infants' foods; and cereals prepared for use as invalids' foods; all for sale in the United Kingdom* (5)  
 ROBINSON'S, 866,931, by J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.  
*For all goods* (5)  
 IEYVEX, 866,955, by Jeyes' Group, Ltd., Barking, Essex.  
 PERSILLID, 871,943, by Laevosan-Gesellschaft Chem. Pharm. Industrie Franck & Dr. Freudl, Linz, Austria. Device with letter J, 873,426, by Inka Cosmetic, G.m.b.H., Hanover, Germany.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations containing acid and sugar for prophylactic use in connection with vomiting* (5)  
 EMEIROL, 869,610, by William H. Rorer, Inc., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations, all in jelly form* (5)  
 BONJELA, 873,484, by Lloyds' Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.  
*For antibiotics for pharmaceutical and veterinary use* (5)  
 FRIN, 875,402, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.  
*For pharmaceutical products and preparations* (5)  
 GRANEMIA, 875,950, by N.V. Philips-Duphar, Amsterdam, Holland.  
*For medical, pharmaceutical, and veterinary preparations, all in tablet form* (5)  
 ANTACKS, 876,146, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.  
*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, all being laxatives* (5)  
 ALILAX, 877,774, by Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo, K.K., Osaka, Japan.



## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

### PRESS ADVERTISING

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Brentford, Middlesex: Brylcreem range of men's toiletries. In *Daily Express* and women's and television magazines.

BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., Hammersmith House, London, W.6: Sparklets syphons. In *Reader's Digest*, *Punch*, *Scottish Field*, *Irish Tatler*, women's magazines, and in *Sunday Times* and *The Observer* colour magazines.

CATALINE CO., LTD., Linthwaite Laboratories, Huddersfield, York: Cataline: In *Farmers' Weekly*, *British Farmer*, *Dairy Farmer* and *Pig Farming*.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., G.R.G. division, Cambridge Street, Manchester, 1: Dunlop hot-water bottles. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman and Home*, *Housewife* and *Everywoman*.

PIFCO, LTD., Watling Street, Manchester, 4: Winter advertising campaign for Pifco electrical appliances. In *Woman*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *News of the World*, *Sunday Express*, *Sunday News* and *Sunday Post*.

SOUTHALLS (SALES), LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts: Atrixco, Sample and 6d.-off coupon. In *Woman's Own*, November 10.

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Booklets and leaflets

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD., Thorncliffe, Sheffield: Illustrated booklet on the company's main manufacturing interests (pp. 24).

PASCALL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex: Pascall end runner mills (leaflet).

PIFCO, LTD., Watling Street, Manchester, 4: Three folders describing Pifco hairdryers and hair curlers; electric blankets, bedwarmer and heating pad and massager, health lamps and sunlamps. Also 1965-66 catalogue (pp. 52).

P.L.J. Co., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex: "Slimming exercises" (20-p. booklet).

#### Catalogues and Lists

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD., Berk House, 8 Baker Street, London, W.1: "Guide to Berk" (32-p. classified quick-reference list to the products and services offered by the chemicals, engineering and mineral products division of the company, and of Berk Spencer Acids, Ltd.).

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOURS & FRAGRANCES, Crown Road, Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex: Price list of aromatic chemicals (pp. 20).

PYRENE-PANORAMA, LTD., Hanworth Air Park, Feltham, Middlesex: Catalogue of Panorama safety equipment for the protection of personnel (pp. 24).

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, November 8

NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Beale's restaurant, Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. L. J. Ackroyd (Dangerous Drugs Branch, Home Office) on "Problems Raised by Drug Addiction."

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, West Park hospital, Macclesfield, at 8 p.m. "Oral Contraception in General Practice" (film).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, London, S.W.3, at 3 p.m. Dr. K. A. Newton on "Chemotherapy in Malignant Disease." (Ticket only.)

### Tuesday, November 9

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lecture theatre suite, New Dental hospital, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham, 4, at 8 p.m. Professor N. J. Harper (head of the department of pharmacy, Birmingham College of Advanced Technology) on "The Problem of Drug Design."

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Norbreck Hydro, Norbreck, Blackpool, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. O. Bond (a member of the Executive) on "N.P.U. Sponsored Products." (N.P.U. members only.)

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Haylock hotel, Station Road, Harrow, at 7.45 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "The Route from Witch Doctor to Modern Drug."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. J. Ferguson (deputy secretary, N.P.U.) on "Minding Your Own Business."

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. McLeod (senior medical photographer, Nottingham general hospital) on "Medical Photography" (illustrated).

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Liberal club, Reading, at 8 p.m. Discussion of Branch resolutions. Speaker from the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on current pharmaceutical topics. "Medicine in Focus" (film).

SALISBURY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Old House restaurant, 47 New Street,

Salisbury, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. C. H. Smith (a member of the Executive) on "Selling for a Profit."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. J. A. Hersey (School of Pharmacy, University of London) on "Friction and Lubrication in Powder Compaction."

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Beech Tree hotel, Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. W. Harrod on "Modern Marketing Procedures and Shop Fittings."

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, New Hall, Union Road, Ealing Road, Wembley, at 8 p.m. Dr. W. R. Littlejohn (Editor, *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*) on "Perfumery and Essential Oils."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Royal Parade, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Howells (a member of Council) on current pharmaceutical topics.

### Wednesday, November 10

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. "Pain in the Arm" (recorded lecture). Recreation room, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. Mr. J. Cooper on "Therapeutic Abortion." Stag hotel, Lyndhurst, at 7.30 p.m. Skittles.

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, College house, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Annual reunion wine and cheese evening. Tickets (price 7s. 6d. each, including wines) from Dr. Walker at the College.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, TEES-SIDE SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY AND SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, College of Technology, Cleveland Avenue, Darlington, at 8 p.m. Dr. P. W. Muggleton on "Cephaloridine, the Development of the New Drug Ceporin."

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Arnhem gallery, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Charlotte Rooms, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Supper and dance.

MANCHESTER BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Board room, Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. E. Mawson (National Blood Transfusion Service) on "The Aberdeen Experiment."

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dining room, Campbell hotel, Bridge Street,

Peterborough, at 8 p.m. Miss I. Derek (Poly advisory bureau) on "Care of the Hair."

SOMERSET BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Albert hotel, Weston-super-Mare, at 8 p.m. Mr. N. Herdman (managing director, Duncan Flockhart & Evans, Ltd.) on "Pharmacy can be Fun."

WEST CUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Appletree hotel, Main Street, Cocker-mouth, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. F. M. Smith (clerk, Cumberland Executive Council) on National Health Service Matters.

### Thursday, November 11

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Victoria hotel, Heswall, at 8 p.m. Annual dance.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. A. M. Gilles (a consultant gynaecologist) on "Oral Contraceptives."

HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Dr. M. J. Stubbs (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Agricultural Division) on "Plant Protection."

HUDDERSFIELD SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Huddersfield College of Technology, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. P. W. Muggleton on "Development and Properties of Ceporin."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. K. Holland (a member of Council) on "Practice, Ethics and the Law."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN and the OSLER CLUB, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Dr. F. Guerra (Wellcome Historical Medical Library) and Dr. F. E. Camps (Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of London) on "Phantastica (Drugs, Dreams and Addictions)" (History of Pharmacy meeting).

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Victoria Road, Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. Professor J. M. Rowson (head of school of pharmacy, Bradford College of Advanced Technology) on "Pharmacy in Nigeria."

### Friday, November 12

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rougemont hotel, Exeter, at 7.45 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Pharmacy in America and Great Britain, a Comparison and Contrast."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Room C133, Thomas Graham building, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. G. T. Newbold on "Pesticides."

MERSEY-DE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Stork hotel, Queen's Square, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m. Demonstration arranged by Lenthic, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School of London, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 4 p.m. Dr. S. Callender on "Iron Absorption."

### Advance Information

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY, Conference on "Spectroscopy and Automation," University of Bristol, July 7-8, 1966. Further information should be obtained from the meetings officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

### Courses and Conferences

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STUDIES, SLOUGH COLLEGE, Four-week course on marketing and selling in the United States. The course will be followed by a four-week visit to the United States, April 1966. Fee for the course is £600. Further details should be obtained from the course director, William Street, Slough, Bucks.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TECHNIQUES, LTD. Two-day seminar on administration of research and development, Manchester, January 24-25, 1966; London, January 27-28, 1966. Details from 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.



Prescribers' Press

## What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

"DRUG Routine in Hospital—Whose Responsibility?" is the subject of an article in *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* says that the persons most directly concerned with drug prescribing and administration—involving four professions, medicine, nursing, administration and pharmacy—seldom have a chance to speak to one another. To improve efficiency, it suggests that routines particularly susceptible to error, such as nurses' "drug lists," could be avoided. Ambiguous drug names and abbreviations should be eliminated and prescriptions should be written more legibly. Support is given to the movement of drug stocks into the wards. "This gets the pharmacist into the place where prescribing goes on and saves his time; patients' records can remain in the ward. If the pharmacist has greater responsibility for maintaining ward stocks the risk that drugs are hoarded beyond the expiry date will be less." The use of automation in the pharmacy, says the *Bulletin*, should release the pharmacist to apply his training and special skills in the ward. (*D. & T.B.*, October 29.)

IRON-Dextran infusion is a practical method of rapid and reliable correction of iron-deficiency anaemia, reports a worker at the Victoria Infirmary and Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow. His finding is based on a review of 250

obstetric patients with anaemia, many of whom would previously have been treated by blood transfusion (haemoglobin levels 41-68.5 per cent.). Folic acid deficiency appeared in ten of fifty antenatal patients, indicating the need for regular blood examination after infusion. Local phlebitis at the infusion site could not be eliminated but incidence of moderate or severe phlebitis was low when the iron-dextran was diluted in normal saline. (*B.M.J.*, October 30, p. 1030.)

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- TRANQUILLISERS AND BARBITURATE ANAESTHESIA. The influence of, on the blood picture and electrolytes of dogs. *Vet. Rec.*, October 23, p. 1256.
- ANTICOCCIDIAL ACTIVITY OF NICOTINAMIDE ANTAGONISTS. *Nature*, October 23, p. 397.
- SERMINE. Apparent suppression of mutation rates in bacteria. *Nature*, October 23, p. 408.
- DERIVATIVES OF 2-AMINOETHYL-GUANIDINE AND OF A EUGENOL as virus inhibitors. *Nature*, October 23, p. 409.
- SOME HYDROCOLLOIDS of pharmaceutical interest. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, August, p. 568.
- DISINFECTANTS in hospitals. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, August, p. 572.
- A METHOD FOR PREDICTING RHEOLOGICAL CHANGES in emulsion products when aged. *J. Soc. Cos. Chem.*, October 14, p. 591.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period November 14—20	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Alka-Seltzer ...	3/90	2/80	3/90	3/120	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/80	4/120	1/30	4/120	2/60	2/60	2/60
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Bunty baby products ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Casual hair colourant ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contac 400 ...	5/225	4/180	3/135	2/90	2/90	6/270	3/135	2/90	4/180	3/135	3/135	1/45	—	3/135
Delrosa ...	4/28	4/51	4/51	1/30	4/28	4/28	3/21	—	4/28	4/28	1/30	1/30	—	—
Dentu-Creme ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30
Disprin ...	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/90	1/30	2/60	1/30	4/120	1/30	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	1/30
Euthymol tooth-paste ...	1/40	1/30	—	1/40	1/40	—	1/40	1/40	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/40	—	—
Fennings junior aspirin ...	—	—	7/105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades ...	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	—
Goddard's embrocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Mac throat sweets ...	1/30	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maybel'ine eye cosmetics ...	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Megezones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—
Moerland indigestion tablets ...	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol ...	—	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/15	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Rinsead pastilles ...	2/30	2/30	1/15	—	1/15	2/30	1/15	3/45	1/15	1/15	2/30	—	—	—
Signal too h-paste ...	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—
Sparkling Spring ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	1/30
S.R. tooth-paste ...	2/60	2/60	1/30	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	4/120
Steradent ...	—	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	3/90	1/30	—	1/30
Supersoft hairspray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—
Vitalis ...	3/97	2/90	4/142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—



# cumulative price changes

# AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR SEPTEMBER 1965

[illegible]

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

# LANOXIN<sup>®</sup> brand DIGOXIN

**TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC ELIXIR**  
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.*) LONDON



Bacte-Phages (49 AF) ampoules				K51 K25				1856				D Ciloprine (1383 McNeill) Ciloprine (922 Ortho) Ciloreal (525 Golden)			
coli-phage				Caron (1469 Caron)								36 0 9 0			
5mils 10 152 0				face powder								Citanest (68 AH) without adrenaline			
intesti-phage				peau fraiche				25 9ea				cartridge 1-0%			
5mils 10 152 0				peau fine				20 0ea				1-8mils 50 19 0ea			
rhino-phage				for men				170 18 9ea				Citralka (938 PD) 25			
4mils 8 152 0				lavandes				260 30 0ea				Clinic (509 Gibbs) medicated shampoo sachets			
Bellair (681 K) shampoo squeeze bottle								400 38 9ea				5 9 1 5			
18 0								40oz 4 0				Co-Elorine (413 Lilly) Pulvules 25 & 1000			
4 6 2 6								40oz 19 0ea				Coldrex (976 P5&T) tablets new formula			
Belle Color (525 Golden)†												12 31 6			
Bellodgia (1469 Caron) existing entries												24 54 0			
Bellodgia (1469 Caron)												12 31 6			
eau de toilette 60 15 9ea				3 11ea				27 6				24 54 0			
120 23 0ea				5 9ea				40 0				24 54 0			
240 40 0ea				10 0ea				70 0				24 54 0			
spray 2310 40 0ea				10 0ea				70 0				24 54 0			
refill 2311 22 9ea				5 8ea				39 6				24 54 0			
perfume												24 54 0			
Caronette 29 0ea				7 3ea				50 0				24 54 0			
7 24 6ea				6 11ea				42 6				24 54 0			
18 43 0ea				10 9ea				75 0				24 54 0			
30 69 0ea				17 3ea				120 0				24 54 0			
60 115 0ea				28 9ea				200 0				24 54 0			
100 200 0ea				50 0ea				350 0				24 54 0			
2330 26 0ea				6 6ea				45 0				24 54 0			
2331 29 0ea				7 3ea				50 0				24 54 0			
refill 2334 20 6ea				5 11ea				35 0				24 54 0			
talcum powder 25 9ea				6 5ea				45 0				24 54 0			
Belmag (713 KH) MC Cosmo quartz lamp 511.126								493 9				24 54 0			
Ideal quartz lamp 511.136								577 6				24 54 0			
Benadryl (938 PD) ophthalmic 10mils 32 0								4 0				24 54 0			
Bengue's dragees												24 54 0			
Bephen (1153 SKF) tablets												24 54 0			
Betadine (117 8PL) antiseptic solution												24 54 0			
1pt. 29 5ea								44 1 1/2				24 54 0			
1gall 164 9ea								26 6				24 54 0			
aerosol 100mils 17 8ea								11 3				24 54 0			
scalp lotion 4oz 7 6ea												24 54 0			
surgical scrub												24 54 0			
1pt. 41 2ea								61 9				24 54 0			
1gall 176 6ea								264 9				24 54 0			
ointment 25gm 3 4ea								5 0				24 54 0			
Betnelan (518 Glaxo)T5 ampoules 1 mil 6 22 6ea								30 0				24 54 0			
ampoules 5 mls												24 54 0			
Bibby (121 Bibby) soap toilet assorted 8oz 25 10 (2 doz)				6 5 (2 doz)				1 7				24 54 0			
Bickiepegs (122 Bickiepegs) 22 6								2 6				24 54 0			
Bidizole (971 P5MB) suspension 125mils												24 54 0			
Bikini (78 A5&Co) summertan spray												24 54 0			
Bimez (649 ICI)ts4B suspension 30mils 45 0								5 7 1/2				24 54 0			
500mils 55 9ea								83 7 1/2				24 54 0			
tablets 12 36 0								4 6				24 54 0			
50 10 7ea								15 10 1/2				24 54 0			
500 86 11ea								130 4 1/2				24 54 0			
Biopar (61 APC) forte tablets 60 19 4ea								29 0				24 54 0			
500 143 2ea								214 9				24 54 0			
Bio-Ped (410 EFL) 34 7				7 5				5 0				24 54 0			
Bleachine (60 Arden) cream 105-02								11 9				24 54 0			
Bonne Sante (481 F&S) shampoo petite 13 8				3 5				2 0				24 54 0			
Bronchionex (894 Nicholas)ts7 linctus 8oz 7 8ea				1 11ea				13 5				24 54 0			
Brut (1444 Faberge) men's toilet lotion												24 54 0			
5607								37 6				24 54 0			
5440								39 6				24 54 0			
5420								59 6				24 54 0			
5606								75 0				24 54 0			
5405								147 0				24 54 0			
Brylcreem (105 BTD) after-shave 41 0				10 3				5 6				24 54 0			
deodorant Cologne 41 0				10 3				5 6				24 54 0			
foam shave 48 6				12 1 1/2				6 6				24 54 0			
pre-shave 41 0				10 3				5 6				24 54 0			
shampoo 33 6				8 4 1/2				4 6				24 54 0			
shave cream lather 27 11				7 0				3 9				24 54 0			
Cal-fresh (173 Britanol) (distributors 1524 Chembro) calcium drink standard 115 6				16 10 1/2 (3doz)				4 9				24 54 0			
family 54 7				7 10 1/2				6 9				24 54 0			
Camay (1010 P&G) soap toilet 46 3 (6 doz)				11 3 (6 doz)								24 54 0			
bath 49 0 (4 doz)				11 11 (4 doz)								24 54 0			
Canoe (350 Dana) perfume 10cc 25 10ea				6 3ea				45 0				24 54 0			
Capsolin (938 PD) 11b 144 0								18 0				24 54 0			
Carena (980 Photopia) camera Zoomex II (variogon)												24 54 0			
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Mylicen (518 Glaxo) TS				Octaflex (1305 WB)				potassium salt buffered			
vial	10 doses	2 8ea	—	tubes	8gm	22 0	—	1 mega	10 9	0ea	—
Narcisse Noir (1469 Caron)				Old Spice (1131 Shulton)				5 mega	10 30	0ea	—
eau de toilette	60	15 9ea	3 11ea	after shave skin conditioner	3750	63 6	15 6	10 mega	10 50	0ea	—
	120	23 0ea	5 9ea	after-shave lotion lime	3500	81 9	20 0	200,000 i.u. vial	7 6	—	—
	240	40 0ea	10 0ea	Cologne	49 0	11 11	7 6	1 mega i.u. vial	11 0	—	—
perfume				Opas (1335 Wigglesworth)	16 9	3 10	2 6	100,000 i.u. vial	—	—	—
Caronette	29 0ea	7 3ea	50 0	tablets	—	—	—	200,000 i.u. vial	—	—	—
	15 43 0ea	10 9ea	75 0	Ophthaine (1176 Squibb)	20 4ea	—	30 6	Penicillin-V (413 Lilly)	—	—	—
	35 69 0ea	17 3ea	120 0	eye drops	—	—	—	Pulvules 125 mgm	12	—	—
	60 115 0ea	28 9ea	200 0	Optima (16 Agfa)	—	—	599 3	250 mgm	12	—	—
talcum powder	8 10ea	2 2½ea	15 6	camera Rapid 250	—	—	—	Penicillin V (1490 IAPS) T5	—	—	—
perfume 220	—	—	—	Orabase (1176 Squibb)	15gm	48 0	12 0	Comprimettes	—	—	—
Narcotite (115 Bengue)				paste	80gm	12 6ea	3 1½ea	125 mgm	100 21	0ea	—
ampoules 3 and 5mils				Orabase (1176 Squibb)	15gm	72 0	18 0	200 40	40 6ea	—	—
Natrodale (1513 Rodale)				Orastep (378 Distal)	—	—	—	500 102	6ea	—	—
Extra vitamins				Orastrep (378 Distal)	—	—	—	250 mgm	50 21	0ea	—
1 month	9 0ea	—	13 6	Ortho-Novin (922 Ortho) ts4B	—	—	51 0	100 40	6ea	—	—
3 months	25 0ea	—	37 6	Calendar pack 6's 34 0ea	—	—	—	250 102	6ea	—	—
Extravite				Osbil (971 PSMB)	—	—	—	Penotrane (1305 WB)†	—	—	—
Nefco (1153 SKF)				tablets	—	—	—	jelly urethral	—	—	—
Nefin (1153 SKF)				capsules	—	—	—	plastic injector	—	—	—
oral	250 mls	75 0ea	—	0.5gm 6x6	18 4	—	27 6	7gm	28 0	—	—
plglet medicator	100 mls	16 8ea	—	Ototrane (1305 WB)	—	—	—	vaginal cream 75gm	46 0	—	—
suspension 50 mls	—	—	—	ribbon gauze 1yd	62 0	—	7 9	Pensive (1453 Norcil) ts4B	—	—	—
Neo-Cytamen (518 Glaxo)				Outdoor Girl (876 MP)	—	—	—	tablets 400 mgm	250 20	0ea	—
ampoules				Lace bath oil	34 4	8 7	5 0	D Permalast (347 Dalmas)	—	—	—
250mcgm 1mil 6	2 9ea	—	3 8	bubble bath	34 4	8 7	5 0	Philishave (977 PE)	—	—	—
1000mcgm 1mil 6	5 9ea	—	7 8	cream perfume	51 4	12 10	7 6	Diplomat shaver	99 11ea	24 4ea	—
Neo-Hepatex (394 DF)	—	—	—	roll-on	—	—	—	Envoy shaver	98 3ea	24 0ea	—
ampoules 2 mls 25 86 8ea	—	—	115 7	Padisha (Weil (960 ADP)	—	—	—	Statesman shaver	123 8ea	30 2ea	—
Neomin (518 Glaxo) TS	—	—	—	Padisha (Weil (128 Biometelca)	—	—	—	Phosferine (1082 RKO)	—	—	—
tablets	20 37 6ea	—	50 0	Palaprin (187 B5)	—	—	—	tonic wine ½ bottle	24 117 6	—	—
Nepenthe (459 Ferris)	—	—	—	tablets	30 40 0	—	5 0	bottle	108 6	—	—
50mil size	—	—	—	forte	250 26 4ea	—	39 6	Phospho-soda (49 AF)	—	—	—
Nephri-K (969 Pfizer) tablets	—	—	—	Pamergan (971 PSMB)	100 13 5ea	—	20 1½	solution	6oz 76 0	19 0	—
Nestle (451 F&J)	—	—	—	P100/25 1mil 10	—	—	—	Photoflux (977 PE)	—	—	—
Colorhue	26 0	6 6	3 9	Pan (1524 Chembro)	—	—	—	flash bulbs	PFI 6 9	—	—
Nestosyl (115 Bengue)	—	—	—	shampoo	54 0	12 10	7 6	Pilfco (983 Pilco)	—	—	—
directional nozzle	180 0	—	20 0	½ doz	45 0	10 8	12 6	hair clippers	88 94 6ea	—	—
ovules	—	—	—	½ doz	—	—	—	health lamps	—	—	—
Netovax (208 BW) VPO				Panadol (97 Bayer)	—	—	—	infra red	1020 63 0ea	15 5ea	—
vaccine (vet.)				tablets	500 26 3ea	—	39 4½	1029 67 1½ea	—	—	—
50mils	17 3ea	—	23 0	2500 130 0ea	—	—	195 0	Infradette	1028 56 3ea	—	—
250mils	83 7½ea	—	111 6	Pancrepatine (49 AF) ts1	—	—	—	Infrapower	1007 67 1½ea	—	—
Neulactil (971 PSMB) ts4B				pills	100 99 0	24 9	13 1	standard	2007 63 0ea	15 5ea	—
solution for injection 1mil				Panets (690 Keldon)	—	—	—	sun lamp	1025 90 4½ea	22 0ea	—
10 12 6ea	—	—	18 9	tablets	17 22	—	2 6	1026 89 7½ea	—	—	—
syrup 2.5mgm/5mils	—	—	—	Pantheric (938 PD)	—	—	—	carbons ultra iron, cerium,	—	—	—
125mils 4 8ea	—	—	7 0	tablets	1000	—	—	solid negative	1 10½ea	—	—
1 litre 32 8ea	—	—	49 0	Paraflex (1383 McNeil)	—	—	—	tungsten	2 7½ea	—	—
forte 10mgm/5mils	—	—	—	tablets	25 45 0	11 6	6 7½	heating pad 1273	53 3ea	13 0ea	—
125mils 12 6ea	—	—	18 9	dp 500 720 0	180 0	—	23 7½	Prince shaver	1127 47 7ea	11 7ea	—
1 litre 88 0ea	—	—	132 0	Parafon (1383 McNeil)	—	—	—	electric blankets	—	—	—
tablets 2.5mgm/50 5 0ea	—	—	7 6	Parafon (922 Ortho)	—	—	—	Nitetime	—	—	—
500 43 4ea	—	—	65 0	tablets	25 39 0	10 0	5 8½	single	6401 53 3ea	13 0ea	—
10mgm/50 13 4ea	—	—	20 0	forte	100 144 0	36 0	21 0	double	6402 75 9ea	18 6ea	—
500 116 8ea	—	—	175 0	dp 500 660 0	165 0	—	7 10½	Rest-time single	6403 61 10ea	15 1ea	—
New Era (887 New Era)				dp 500 900 0	225 0	—	—	Startime single	6405 71 4ea	17 5ea	—
biochemic tissue salts				Paralgin (901 Norton)	—	—	—	double dual	6426 126 6ea	30 10ea	—
	51 4	12 10	7 6	tablets	dp 100 8 6ea	—	—	Razorlite mirror	1648 15 10ea	3 10½ea	—
"Schuessler" cabinet	85 8	21 5	12 6	dp 500 40 0ea	—	—	—	Shaverlite mirror	1650 25 1ea	6 1ea	—
refills	51 4	12 10	7 6	Parafon (922 Ortho)	—	—	—	Holiday battery shaver	—	—	—
Nice 'n Easy (172 BMCL)†	65 0	16 3	9 6	tablets	25 39 0	10 0	5 8½	Prince shaver de luxe	—	—	—
Nidoxital (922 Ortho) ts1s4A	—	—	—	forte	100 144 0	36 0	21 0	Pinaud (984 Pinaud)	—	—	—
capsules	20 120 0	—	15 0	dp 500 660 0	165 0	—	7 10½	(distributors 451 F&J)	—	—	—
Nighthawk (538 Greebex)	—	—	—	dp 500 900 0	225 0	—	—	elixir shampoo	4oz 32 0	8 0	—
night driving glasses	—	—	—	Paralgin (901 Norton)	—	—	—	D Piperoxan hydrochloride (971 PSMB)	—	—	—
ladies	101 104 0	—	13 0	tablets	dp 100 8 6ea	—	—	Pitocln (938 PD)	—	—	—
clip on	103 104 0	—	13 0	dp 500 40 0ea	—	—	—	ampoules (1 unit/ml) 2mils 30	—	—	—
Nolr (Weil (960 ADP)				Parentrovite (1285 Vitamins)	—	—	—	P.K.L. (78 AS&C)	—	—	—
Nolr (Weil (128 Biometica)				Intravenous maintenance	—	—	—	loz	—	—	—
Novalkal (49 AF) ts7				Parke Davis (938 PD)	—	—	—	Plastules (1352 Wyeth)	—	—	—
tablet				thrombin topical 304 0	—	—	38 0	with hog stomach	—	—	—
N.P.U. (810 Maw)	—	—	—	ephedrine compound elixir	4oz 36 0	9 0	5 3	Plesmet F.A. (276 C&C)	—	—	—
combs nylon men's	10 3	2 7	1 6	D vaccines cholera 25mils	—	—	—	tablets	100 48 0	—	—
pocket	6 10	1 8	1 0	Paterson (637 Hunter)	—	—	—	1000 27 0ea	—	—	—
tail	8 7	2 2	1 3	developing kit	—	—	80 0	Polycolor (721 LC)†	—	—	—
dressing	12 2	3 0	1 9	printing kit	—	—	80 0	37 9	9 5½	—	—
polypropylene men's	5 2	1 3	6	Paws (1221 Thawpit)	—	—	—	Polytar (1191 Stiefel)	—	—	—
pocket	3 5	1 3	9	cat food	11 0	—	1 2	bar	3½oz	—	—
tail	5 2	1 3	9	Paximat (1027 Rank)	—	—	—	Poppet (1480 Izal)	—	—	—
dressing	6 10	1 8	1 0	projector	—	—	—	P.Q. (673 JofH)	—	—	—
nail brushes	10 4	2 7	1 6	Triumph N24½ lo	—	—	599 0	contrast 2½litre	132 0	—	—
loop handle	18 11	4 8½	2 9	PCM (878 Napp)	—	—	—	universal 2½litre	132 0	—	—
reinforced centre	30 10	7 8½	4 6	tablets	100 72 0	—	8 0	Prednelan (518 Glaxo) T5	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	500 300 0	—	—	33 4	tablets 1mgm	100 4 6ea	—	—
Nu-Rub (810 Maw)				Pectocel (413 Lilly)	—	—	—	500 18 9ea	—	—	—
vapour rub				4oz&80oz	—	—	—	5mgm	100 15 0ea	—	—
Nu-seals (413 Lilly)	15 5	3 10	2 3	D Penavlon V (649 ICI) T5	—	—	—	500 67 6ea	—	—	—
ammonium chloride 1000&5000	—	—	—	tablets 125 mgm	—	—	—	1000 27 0ea	—	—	—
P.A.S. 0.5gm 100 & 5000	—	—	—	100 21 0ea	—	—	31 6	Polytar (1191 Stiefel)	—	—	—
potassium chloride	—	—	—	500 102 6ea	—	—	153 9	bar	3½oz	—	—
325mgm 1000 & 5000	—	—	—	1000 200 0ea	—	—	300 0	Poppet (1480 Izal)	—	—	—
500mgm 5000	—	—	—	250 mgm	—	—	—	P.Q. (673 JofH)	—	—	—
sodium salicylate	—	—	—	100 40 6ea	—	—	60 9	contrast 2½litre	132 0	—	—
325mgm 1000 & 5000	—	—	—	500 200 0ea	—	—	300 0	universal 2½litre	132 0	—	—
500mgm 1000 & 5000	—	—	—	1000 395 0ea	—	—	592 6	Prednelan (518 Glaxo) T5	—	—	—
Nu-soft (810 Maw)				Penicillin G (649 ICI) T5	—	—	—	tablets 1mgm	100 4 6ea	—	—
tissues "chubby" (75)				sodium salt	—	—	—	500 18 9ea	—	—	—
	7 0	—	10½	0.1 mega	10 56 0	—	7 0	5mgm	100 15 0ea	—	—
Nydrane co (1077 Rona) ts1s4A				0.2 mega	10 60 0	—	7 6	500 67 6ea	—	—	—
tablets				0.5 mega	10 72 0	—	9 0	Plesmet F.A. (276 C&C)	—	—	—
250 and 1000	—	—	—	1 mega	10 9 0ea	—	13 6	tablets 5mgm	100 15 7ea	—	—
500 123 0ea	—	—	—	5 mega	10 30 0ea	—	45 0	Prednisone (147 Boots) T5	—	—	—
				10 mega	10 50 0ea	—	75 0	tablets 5mgm	100 15 7ea	—	—
				2 mega	25 37 6ea	—	56 3				



[illegible]







1110 Schuberth = A. Schuberth & Co., Ltd., 16 Crib Street, Ware, Herts. Ware 2204.  
1159 Solo = Solo Orchards, Ltd., White Hart Lane, London, N.17. Mulberry 1991.  
1239 Tobal = Tobal Laboratories, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.  
1350 Worth = Worth Perfumes, Ltd., Magnolia House, 160 The Road, London, W.4. Chiswick 2372.  
1566 WMCC = West Midland Chemical Co. Ltd., 19 Borough Road, Sunderland.  
1567 Externe = Externe Co., Ltd., 86A Richmond Road Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. Kingston 6547.  
1568 Trentham = Trentham Laboratories, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham.  
1569 SAC = Southern Aerosol Co., Ltd., 1 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove, 3, Sussex  
1570 BN = Baby Needs, division of Jackel & Co., Ltd., Burt Street, Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2596.  
1572 Dorot = Henri Dorot, 31 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9. Reliance 1549.

ter = Baxter Laboratories, Ltd., Caxton Way  
ford, Norfolk. Theford 2081.  
= Beltona, Ltd., 10 St. Catherine's Street, Brox-  
ne, Herts. Hoddesdon 2084.  
ba = Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 88 Lewisham High-  
er, London, S.E.13. Lee Green 7486.

●	<b>Halabar</b> (230 Carnrick)†ts4A								
	tablets	100	12	6ea	—			16	8
●	<b>Hermesetas</b> (1000 PPL)								
	tablets	300	35	3	—			3	11
●	<b>Holdfast</b> (1573 Holdfast)								
	fixed ring soother	48	0		—				—
		(1 gross)							
	latex feed teat	29	0		—				—
		(1 gross)							
A	<b>Hormotone</b> (230 Carnrick)†ts4B								
	tablets	100	70	0	—			7	9
A	<b>Hormotone T</b> (230 Carnrick)†ts4B								
	tablets	40	45	0	—			5	0
	<b>Ilford</b> (645 Ilford)								
●	film, roll HP4,	127	31	0	8	0		4	6
		120	31	0	8	0		4	6
D	<b>Indiscret</b> (1397 P de LL) existing entries								
I	<b>Indiscret</b> (1397 P de LL)								
	cologne	1oz	3143	4	10ea	1	2½ea	8	6
		2½oz	3138	10	0ea	2	6ea	17	6
		4oz	3124	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0
		8oz	3126	36	0ea	9	0ea	63	0
	perfume	2cc	3001	4	3ea	1	1ea	7	6
		4cc	3160	7	2ea	1	9½ea	12	6
		½oz	3156	10	0ea	2	6ea	17	6
		½oz	3049	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0
		1oz	3055	36	0ea	9	0ea	63	0
		2oz	3061	60	0ea	15	0ea	105	0
	talcum		3128	3	8ea		11ea	6	

Johnsons (672 Johnson)				
bandages w.o.w. B.P.C.				
1	1in x 3yd	2	7	—
	1½in x 4yd	4	1	6
	2in x 4yd	5	1	8
	2½in x 4yd	6	1	9
	3in x 4yd	7	1	10
	4in x 6yd	13	0	1
	6in x 6yd	19	0	2
bandages crepe B.P.C.				
	2in	20	6	—
	2½in	26	2	—
	3in	30	0	—
	3½in	34	6	—
	4in	39	1	—
	6in	58	4	—
cotton wool B.P.C.				
	½oz	5	8	—
	1oz	7	7	—
	2oz	12	5	—
	4oz	21	8	—
	8oz	38	6	—
	16oz	71	6	—
	sterilised ½oz	6	1	—
gauze B.P.C.				
	1yd	10	1	—
	3yd	22	10	—
	6yd	42	2	—
	12yd	81	11	—
lint B.P.C.				
	½oz	7	3	—
	1oz	10	10	—
	2oz	18	9	—
	4oz	34	6	—
	8oz	64	0	—
	16oz	123	0	—
multiple pack dressing				
	No. 1	32	2	—
	No. 2	65	11	—
sterilised eye bandage				
	7	2½	—	—
sterilised lint dressing				
	small	4	1	—
	medium	6	9	—
	large	10	9	—
	triangular bandage	14	1	—
	baby suds	—	—	—
	baby teats	—	—	—
	dental floss 150yd	—	—	—
	disposable gloves	—	—	—



	perfume 2cc	3005	4	3ea	1	1ea
	4cc	3163	7	2ea	1	9 1/2ea
	1oz	3159	10	0ea	2	6ea
	1/2oz	3053	24	0ea	6	0ea
	1oz	3059	36	0ea	9	0ea
	2oz	3065	60	0ea	15	0ea
<b>Polaroid (989 Polaroid)</b>						
<b>A</b>	sunglasses	121-	21	10ea		3ea
<b>I</b>		131	21	10ea		3ea
<b>A</b>		141	21	10ea		3ea
		171	21	10ea		3ea
		22	29	10ea		3ea
		627	29	10ea		3ea
		801	31	10ea		3ea
<b>R</b>		728	29	10ea		3ea
<b>D</b>		107	—	—		—
●	<b>Retro-Conray (971 P5MB)</b>					
	ampoules 10mls	10	32	0ea	—	—
●	<b>Rondomycin (583 HP)TS</b>					
	capsules 150mgm	500	660	0ea	—	—
<b>D</b>	<b>Sinuberase (1170 5pencer)</b>					
<b>I</b>	<b>Sinuberase (364 Dales)</b>					
<b>D</b>	<b>Sirocco (1397 P de LL)</b>					
<b>R</b>	<b>Thelestrol (230 Carnrick)</b>	tsls	4A			
	tablets	50	36	0	—	—
	<b>Trypsogen (230 Carnrick)</b>					
	tablets	100	75	0	—	—
		500	30	0ea	—	—
<b>I</b>	<b>Zing (1300 Wal. C)</b>					
	capsules (4)	43	2	10 10		
		(1 gross)		(1 gross)		